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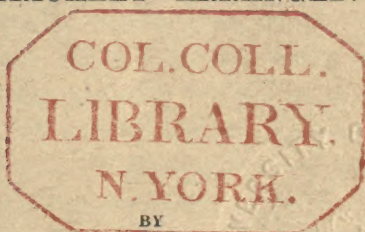
TREATISE

ON

GREEK TRAGIC METRES:

WITH

THE CHORIC PARTS OF SOPHOCLES
METRICALLY ARRANGED.



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LONDON:
LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS.
1855.

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LONDON:
A. and G. A. SPOTTISWOODE,
New-street-Square.

P R E F A C E.

FEW subjects connected with classical literature have met with more general neglect than Metre: it being notorious that of the number in our universities whose studies are directed to the ancient classics, few acquire more than the most limited knowledge of the forms in which their poems were composed. It is possible that this neglect has arisen not so much from indifference to the subject itself, as from the absence of any suitable treatise from which this knowledge might be acquired; the few works which have appeared on the subject being not only for the most part elaborate in their nature, and unfitted for the purpose of a beginner, but presenting from their prolixity a serious difficulty to those whose time is necessarily divided between many subjects, and who have therefore not leisure to surmount the impediments thus thrown in their way. I have endeavoured in the present treatise to supply what I believe will be acknowledged to be a desideratum, and to draw up a work which will not only, I trust, be sufficient for the purposes of those who are not desirous of prosecuting the subject further, but which will also, perhaps, serve as an introduction for those who shall think it worthy of a more extended investigation.

I have not aimed at a completeness which is, in fact, impossible, by attempting to include in this treatise a reference to every point which the subject might involve. Indeed,

I have studiously avoided everything which did not appear necessary to my immediate purpose ; being convinced that to overburden the memory with unnecessary details is the surest way to forget that which it might be desirable to remember. I have, in fact, throughout kept in view the interests of that class of readers for whose benefit I have written ; being more solicitous that my work should be serviceable to those for whom it was intended, than that it should attract the notice of those for whom it was not designed. I shall be contented if I have succeeded in any measure in claiming for a neglected subject the place which it justly demands in classical education, and which, although not calculated to awaken enthusiasm, will be found at least not altogether useless as a mental discipline, and is besides necessary for those who would thoroughly understand the beauties of the majestic compositions of the classic poets.

I have also not followed the usual practice of writers upon Metre, by comparing the metrical forms used by the Latin poets with those of the Greeks. As the former of these are derived entirely from the latter, no new light is thrown upon the subject by their introduction, and a constant comparison of the two tends only, in my judgment, to confuse rather than to instruct the reader. Neither have I made more than a passing allusion to any other forms of metre than those used by the Tragic writers ; conceiving that it is better for the learner to make himself acquainted with one branch of the subject, than to perplex himself with many. Moreover, for those whose time is not sufficiently at their command to embrace the subject in its wider range, the metres of the Tragedians, whose works form so large a portion of their classical studies, appear to be the most appropriate for their purpose, and therefore claim the pre-eminence above the rest.

I would, in conclusion, only remind the reader that this subject, however difficult and repulsive it may at first sight appear, is one which will readily yield to perseverance, and from which modest industry need not recoil with despair. To suppose that a few hours of hasty application will suffice to know all which can be known respecting it, is an error: and although a knowledge of bare forms may thus be obtained, a knowledge like this is hardly worth the time which would be bestowed on its acquisition. To those, on the other hand, who are willing to devote to the study the attention which it deserves, and who will regard it as it really is, as the subject of a profound scientific analysis, it cannot be uninteresting to investigate the laws which regulate a species of writing, which has in all ages of the world formed one of the highest intellectual gratifications, and has exercised the most extraordinary influence on the feelings and passions of mankind.

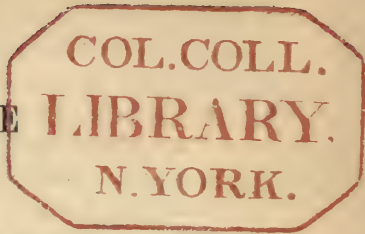
November, 1854.

ERRATA.

- Page 21. line 10. from bottom, for "actylic Dsystem" read "Dactylic system."
 27. line 9. dele "Œd. Col. 1686."
 46. line 6. for "υ υ - υ - υ" read "υ υυ - υ -."
 48. line 2. for "ιαχάν" read "ιαχάν."
 64. last line, for "Damœta" read "Damoeta."
 72. line 11. from bottom, for "same" read "some."
 88. line 13. from bottom, for "Ἡρακλ-έους" read "Ἡρακλέους."
 93. line 11. for "βακχειώτας" read "βακχειώτας."
 108. line 5. from bottom, for "1246." read "1259."
 110. line 11. from bottom, for "dipodia" read "tripodia."
 112. line 17. from bottom, read "υ υυ υ | υυ | υ -."
 122. line 14. from bottom, for "υ υυ υ υ -" read "υ υυ υ υ -."
 124. line 8. for "υ - υ - υ -" read "υ υ - υ -."
 132. line 4. for "υ υ - υ" read "υ υυ - υ."
 138. line 15. from bottom, for "dipodia" read "dimeter."
 143. line 7. for "4. 8. 9." read "4. 7. 8. 9."
 line 11. after "supra" insert "Œd. Tyr. v. 1207."
 157. line 3. from bottom, for "υ υ υ υ υ -" read "υ υ υ υ υ -."
 163. last line, for "890." read "898."
 164. line 8. from bottom, for "υ υ υ - υ" read "υ υ υ υ υ -."
 165. line 12. from bottom, for "υ υ -" read "υ υ -."
 169. line 13. 17. for "Trochaic with anacr." read "Trochaico-Dactylic with anacr."
 line 18. read "Trochaic with anacr."
 170. line 15. for "υ υ -" read "υ υ υ -."
 171. line 13. from bottom, for "υ υ υ υ -" read "υ υ υ υ -."
 173. line 12. from bottom, for "υ υ υ υ υ -" read "υ υ υ υ υ -."
 line 9. from bottom, for "υ υ" read "υ υ -."
 175. line 14. read "υ υ υ - υ υ υ - υ."
 184. line 11. read vv. 5. 6. as one verse, and divide v. 7.
 188. line 16. from bottom, read "υ υ υ υ - υ υ - υ."
 191. line 9. from bottom, for "υ υ -" read "υ υ υ -."
 220. line 16. from bottom, for "υ υ υ υ - υ υ" read "υ υ υ υ υ - υ -."

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
ORIGIN OF METRICAL WRITING, ETC. - - - -	1
THE LAWS OF METRICAL WRITING - - - -	11
VERSES - - - - -	20
TROCHAIC METRE - - - - -	22
IAMBIC METRE - - - - -	28
CRETIC VERSES - - - - -	37
ANTISPASTIC VERSES - - - - -	39
DORIC VERSES - - - - -	44
BACCHIAC VERSES - - - - -	57
DACTYLIC VERSES - - - - -	61
LOGAÆDIC VERSES - - - - -	69
ELEGIAC VERSES - - - - -	71
ANAPÆSTIC VERSES - - - - -	72
ANAPÆSTIC LOGAÆDICS - - - - -	79
CHORIAMBIC VERSES - - - - -	80
IONIC VERSES - - - - -	86
PÆONIC VERSES - - - - -	90
GLYCONIC VERSES - - - - -	92
ON ASYNARTETES AND OTHER SPECIES OF COMPOUND VERSES -	101
ANALYSIS OF METRES IN THE CHORUSES OF SOPHOCLES -	115
CÆDIPUS TYRANNUS - - - - -	117
CÆDIPUS COLONEUS - - - - -	130
ANTIGONE - - - - -	152
TRACHINÆE - - - - -	168
AJAX - - - - -	181
PHILOCTETES - - - - -	193
ELECTRA - - - - -	207



A TREATISE
ON
THE GREEK METRES.

THE origin of metrical writing is involved in the same impenetrable obscurity which conceals the rude beginnings of all those arts and sciences which had their rise in the earlier ages of mankind. The reader who is curious in such researches may possibly find entertainment, but will hardly derive instruction, from the speculations of ancient writers who have alluded to this subject, and who were probably, to say the least, as ignorant as ourselves. These indeed did not hesitate to make up for what they wanted in knowledge by the exercise of their invention, and to ascribe to the immediate effect of a supernatural inspiration that which there appears no reason to regard as beyond the limit of human ingenuity.* This opinion may have derived support from the circumstance of the ancient oracles, which were supposed to be dictated by the Deity, being written in verse; but the futility of such a supposition it is, of course, unnecessary to expose. In truth, we must look for the origin of poetry, as of most other things, at a time long preceding that in which we find it to have attained the eminence which it appears to have reached in the earliest existing monuments of the art.

That the poems of Homer, in which we find a certain species of verse already carried to a height of perfection which was never afterwards surpassed, or even equalled, were the first efforts made in this kind of writing, is a supposition contrary to

* It is probably in a different sense that Longinus, Prol. ad Hephæst. iii. observes: Προήλθε τὸ μέτρον ἐκ θεοῦ, μέτρον τὰ τε οὐράνια καὶ ἐπίγεια κεκοσμηκότος.

all probability, and which has never been seriously entertained. We may reasonably conclude, that we have in these the last of a long series of similar performances, each perhaps a gradual improvement on the others, and that the poems of Homer have been preserved, and the others lost, simply because the former were worth the labour of preserving, and the others were not.

We have not much more which can be regarded as authentic respecting the origin of that class of writings which is termed Dramatic. The rude attempts of Thespis have been briefly alluded to by ancient writers, and we have the high authority of Aristotle for the fact, that certain changes by which the form of Tragedy was elevated and improved, were introduced by Æschylus and Sophocles.* In the latter of these, we find Tragedy in the highest state of perfection to which it ever attained on the Athenian stage: and it is partly from this, and partly because the remaining plays of Sophocles have been preserved to us in a state more free from mutilation than those of Æschylus, that they have been chiefly selected as the basis for the remarks which will be found in the course of this treatise.

The ancient Tragedy was written (as indeed has always subsequently been the case), in the form of a Dialogue, interspersed with certain interludes or lyrical pieces, which were no doubt intended to give relief to the actor, as well as to display in a diversified form the abilities of the poet. These Choral interludes divide the play into parts, resembling our present acts, and they are supposed to have immediate reference to its subject, and to

* To Æschylus, it appears from Aristotle, the stage was indebted for the introduction of a second actor, and for the prominent part which the dialogue henceforward assumed. The further change of a third actor, with scene-painting, was the work of Sophocles. The passage referred to is in Poet. 10.: *Τό τε τῶν ὑποκριτῶν πλήθος ἐξ ἑνὸς εἰς δύο Δίσχυλος ἤγαγε, καὶ τὰ τοῦ χοροῦ ἠλάττωσε, καὶ τὸν λόγον πρωταγωνιστῆν παρεσκεύασε· τρεῖς δὲ καὶ σκηνογραφίαν Σοφοκλῆς.* The introduction of a third actor in certain passages of Æschylus has been rightly referred to a period subsequent to that at which the change had been made by Sophocles. (Vide Tyrwhitt, not. ad loc. cit.) It has also been rightly conjectured that, when an additional (i. e. fourth) actor appears, this was provided for by one of the actors leaving the stage and re-appearing in a different dress. (Ibid.) This appears to have been the case in Choeph. 900. The number of the actors may be inferred from the expression *τριταγωνιστής*, which was in common use to express an actor, and hence a person, of the lowest degree. See for instance, *Dem. de Cor.* p. 270. 297.

form an appropriate accompaniment to the main action of the plot. Some of these lyrical pieces are exceedingly sublime : that all of them have claims on our admiration will hardly be affirmed by the most enthusiastic worshippers of ancient genius ; they are often overstrained and turgid, crowded with harsh and unusual expressions, and abounding to satiety with those mythological allusions which were so much in favour with the Greeks, but which can hardly be expected to inspire similar feelings in ourselves. The object of these remarks, however, not being to pass any judgment on these pieces as writings, but only to elucidate the form in which they were composed, it would be out of place to do more than allude to a subject on which every one must be left to form an independent opinion for himself.

In the structure of the dialogue we find at times a species of artificial regularity affected by the Tragic writers, which perhaps might without much disadvantage have been spared. Thus for instance, we find the interlocutors are in some places made to speak with fatiguing uniformity in a single line each, and this during a long series of consecutive verses. At other times we find two lines assigned to each speaker, or one and two lines alternately ; or again a verse for several lines together is divided between two speakers ; or sometimes this regularity is broken, and then the uniformity again resumed. Instances of these and of other similar usages will be found at once on turning to any one of the existing tragedies. The effect of what has been described is often very unnatural, and to defend it would only be to fall into the error of those who appear to regard whatever the ancients did as above the possibility of censure, and hence place amongst their supposed excellences what an unprejudiced opinion would certainly regard as a defect.

The metre which was commonly employed in the dialogue of Tragedy was the Iambic. The reason for the predominance of the Iambic metre appears to have been correctly assigned by Aristotle, who remarks that it was adopted as approaching most nearly to the language of ordinary life.* At an earlier period of the history of the stage, it is said that the Trochaic tetrameter

* Toup in Longin. Prol. ad Hephæst. iii. has adduced the following in reference to this subject. Ar. Poet. 10. : *Διέξως δὲ γενομένης, ὡς τῆ ἢ φύσις τὸ*

was used, as being a species of metre more suited to the character of the Drama as it then existed; the change to the Iambic was probably coeval with the introduction of the dialogue.*

The dialogue was divided, according to its situation in the Tragedy, into three parts. The first part was called the prologue; this contained all that was introductory, and which was recited before the first song of the entire Chorus.† In Euripides the prologue usually contained a circumstantial narration by one of the actors of the subject of the ensuing play. The next part was termed *episodion*, and this was applied to so much of the dialogue as was comprised between any two of the choric songs, the name being derived from this circumstance, that originally the choric song formed the beginning of the performance, after which the actors came in to perform their parts. There were obviously as many *episodia* as there were intervals between the choric odes. The remaining part was termed the exode; this contained all which formed the conclusion of the piece, and after which there was no song of the Chorus.

If from the dialogue we turn to the consideration of the Choruses, the first thing which strikes us, even on a very

οἰκείον μέτρον εὔρε· μάλιστα γὰρ λεκτικὸν τῶν μέτρων τὸ ἰαμβεῖόν ἐστι· σημεῖον δὲ τούτου· πλείστα γὰρ ἰαμβεῖα λέγομεν ἐν τῇ διαλέκτῳ πρὸς ἀλλήλους. Rhet. iii. 8.: Ὁ δὲ Ἰαμβος αὐτῇ ἐστὶ λέξις ἢ τῶν πολλῶν· διὸ μάλιστα πάντων τῶν μέτρων ἰαμβεῖα φθέγγονται λέγοντες. Demet. Phal. de Eloc. 43.: ὁ δὲ Ἰαμβος εὐτελής καὶ τῇ τῶν πολλῶν λέξει ὅμοιος· πολλοὶ γοῦν μέτρα ἰαμβικὰ λαλοῦσιν οὐκ εἰδότες. Cicero in Orat. ad M. Brut. 189.: Senarios vero et hipponacteos effugere vix possumus: magnam enim partem ex Iambis constat oratio.

* Ar. Poet. 10.: Τὸ τε μέτρον ἐκ τετραμέτρου ἰαμβεῖον ἐγένετο, τὸ μὲν γὰρ πρῶτον τετραμέτρῳ ἐχρῶντο, διὰ τὸ σατυρικὴν καὶ ὄρχηστικωτέραν εἶναι τὴν ποίησιν.

It has been conjectured by Tyrwhitt, from the circumstance that the Trochaic metre is of very frequent occurrence in the Persæ of Æschylus, that this play may be among the most ancient, if not the most ancient, existing; a further argument in favour of this being that in this play only two actors are employed. This supposition however, as has been pointed out by Blomf. Mus. Crit. vol. ii. p. 479, is not supported by the chronology of the Didascalizæ.

† Ar. Poet. 24.: Ἔστι δὲ πρόλογος μὲν μέρος ὄλον τραγωδίας τὸ πρὸ χοροῦ Παοῦδου· ἐπεισόδιον δὲ μέρος ὄλον τραγωδίας τὸ μεταξὺ ὄλων χορικῶν μελῶν· ἔξοδος δὲ μέρος ὄλον τραγωδίας μεθ' ὃ οὐκ ἐστὶ χοροῦ μέρος.

The prologue of the Greeks, as will be evident at first sight, had nothing in common with that which is called the prologue in the present day; or with the prologues of the Latin comedy, these being mere addresses to the audience, and having nothing to do with the action of the play.

cursory inspection, is that they were not written in a series of independent verses, as the Iambic dialogue or Epic poetry; but that there is a certain mutual relationship of parts; in other words, that when a certain number of verses has been completed, the same series recurs, answering to the other verse for verse, until the entire series has been repeated. This kind of writing is termed *antistrophic*, and is that most commonly employed in the choric parts of Tragedy. The names *strophe* and *antistrophe* were taken from the manner in which certain dances used to be performed in honour of the gods; the dancers, or the Chorus as they were called, entered from the right hand of the altar, and danced round the stage; this was called the *strophe*. They then danced round it again to the left hand, which was called the *antistrophe*. When after this they stopped in front of the altar and sang there, this was called an *epodus*. Sometimes, before the dancing of the strophe and antistrophe, a piece was sung by way of prelude, which was called the *proodus*. Moreover, between the intervals of the strophes and antistrophes, pieces were occasionally introduced, and this was called *mesodus*. These latter, viz. the *proodus* and *mesodus*, are not of frequent occurrence; the *epodus* occurs continually.

The greater part of the choruses are written antistrophically, accompanied or not by the *epodus*. Some few choruses are not thus arranged. An instance of a chorus which is not antistrophic occurs in Soph. Trach. 205.

The choral pieces of Tragedy were distinguished into the *parodus*, *stasimon*, and what were called τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς σκηνῆς and κομμοί. These terms require a brief elucidation. Aristotle defines the *parodos* to be *the first speech of the entire Chorus*, by which is probably meant that it was the first in which the Chorus all sang together, excluding thereby any parts which might have been sung by a part of the Chorus as an interlocutor before the regular choric song was introduced. By *stasimon* was meant any subsequent regular song of the Chorus, not interspersed, Aristotle remarks, with Anapæsts or Trochaic tetrameters; i. e. choric throughout.* These pieces, viz. the *parodus*

* Poet. 24.: Τούτου (χορικοῦ) τὸ μὲν Πάροδος, τὸ δὲ Στάσιμον* κοινὰ μὲν οὖν πάντων ταῦτα· ἴδια δὲ τὰ ἀπὸ τῆς σκηνῆς, καὶ κομμοί. So afterwards: Χορικοῦ

and the stasima, were sung by the whole chorus (*κοινὰ πάντων*). The other pieces, viz. the *κομμοί*, were sung by the coryphæus of the Chorus individually (*ἴδια*) representing the others. Some of these were sung by the actors alternately with the coryphæus (*κοινὸς χοροῦ καὶ ἀπὸ σκηνῆς*); sometimes the actors alone sung (*τὰ ἀπὸ σκηνῆς*), and at other times the Chorus was divided into two parts called *ἡμιχόρια*, or semichoruses, between which the dialogue was maintained, as between two regular actors. In these cases each semichorus spoke by means of its own coryphæus. The name *κομμός* was derived from the plaintive character of the passages in which this species of writing was usually employed.

It is usual for the sense to be completed at the end of a strophe; i. e. not to be continued on into the antistrophe. An example like that in *Æsch. Suppl. 581.* where the sense is carried forward without any stop, is contrary to the usual practice of the Tragic writers, and instances of this kind are hardly to be met with in their writings. The passage is this * :

δὲ πάροδος μὲν ἢ πρώτη λέξις ὄλου χοροῦ· Στάσιμον δὲ μέλος χοροῦ τὸ ἔνευ ἀναπαί-
στου καὶ τροχαίου· κομμὸς δὲ θρηνητικὸς κοινὸς χοροῦ καὶ ἀπὸ σκηνῆς.

* An instance in which the concluding verse of a strophe and the beginning of the antistrophe are assigned to the same speaker is very open to suspicion, and probably requires correction. This occurs in *Phil. 201,* sqq.

Χο. εὔστομ' ἔχε, παῖ.	Νε. τί τόδε;	στροφή.
Χο. προῦφάνη κτύπος		
φωτὸς σύντροφος ὡς τειρομένου του.		
Νε. ἢ που τῆδ' ἢ τῆδε τόπων;		
Χο. βάλλει βάλλει μ' ἐτύμα φθογγά		
του στίβου κατ' ἀνάγκαν		
ἔρποντος, οὐδέ με λάθει		
βαρεῖα τηλόθεν αὐτὰ τρυσάνωρ·		
διάσημα γὰρ θρηνεῖ.		
ἀλλ' ἔχε, τέκνον.	Νε. λέγ' ὅ τι.	ἀντιστροφή.
Χο. φροντίδας νέας.		

In Hermann's edition it is arranged thus, assigning it to two different parts of the Chorus:—

Ἡμιχ. α'. εὔστομ' ἔχε, παῖ.	Νε. τί τόδε;	
Ἡμιχ. α'. προῦφάνη κτύπος . . .		
. . . γὰρ θρηνεῖ.		
Ἡμιχ. β'. ἀλλ' ἔχε, τέκνον.	Νε. λέγ' ὅ τι.	ἀντιστ.
Ἡμιχ. β'. φροντίδας νέας.		

This arrangement is also better as not dividing the strophe between the

γείνατο παῖδ' ἀμεμφῆ,
 δι' αἰῶνος μακροῦ πάρολσον, ἀντιστροφῆ.

where the strophe ends with the word ἀμεμφῆ, and the next line, containing the remainder of the sentence, belongs to the antistrophe.

The Tragic writers do not appear to have been careful to preserve a correspondence between the strophe and antistrophe, by making similar feet answer to each other, where the nature of the verse admits of the substitution of equivalents. Thus in Dactylic, Iambic, Trochaic, and other kinds of verses, we find the equivalents of these feet constantly interchanged with them, so that Dactyls answer to Spondees, Tribrachs to Iambi and Trochees, and so on. The practice in this respect appears to have been somewhat arbitrary, for in some places we find a careful similarity preserved.* In the same manner, in the species of verses termed Polyschematists, which admit of a variety in their form, we find these forms occasionally interchanged, as will be subsequently noticed.

The same species of metre will usually be found preserved throughout each strophe; i. e. species of a different character, as Glyconics and Dochmiacs, are seldom intermixed in the same strophe. This becomes of importance as a rule for guidance when we have to decide upon the nature of a verse which admits of being assigned to more than one species of metre: as in this case the forms which predominate in the strophe should carefully be noted, and the doubtful verse will with probability be referred to one of these. The above remark only applies to the same strophe, not to different strophes in the same chorus. For we often find the metre which has been principally employed in one strophe exchanged for one quite different in the succeeding. Thus in *Cæd. T.* 1186. the strophe is composed entirely of verses

Chorus and Neoptolemus, as in the old edd., but assigning all from v. 202 to the Chorus, which agrees with the arrangement in the antistrophe.

* In some instances an intentional resemblance in the form of word and even punctuation appears to have been observed; as, ex. gr. in *Ant.* 360. 370.

παντόπορος ἄπορος ἐπ' οὐδὲν ἔρχεται, κ. τ. λ.
 ὑψίπολις ἄπολις, ὅτφ τὸ μῆ, κ. τ. λ.

στρ.
 ἀντ.

Something of the same sort appears in *Choeph.* 935. sqq.

of the Glyconic species, which are exchanged for measures of a different character in the succeeding strophe.

It is very common to find that, where a verse ends with the middle of a word in the strophe, a similar division takes place in the antistrophe*: indeed this is more commonly the case than otherwise: e. g. Soph. Ant. 789. 799. :—

οὐθ' ἀμερίων ἐπ' ἀνθρώ-	στροφ.
πων· ὁ δ' ἔχων μέμηνε.	
Θεσμῶν· ἄμαχος γὰρ ἐμπαί-	ἀντιστρ.
ζει Θεός Ἀφροδίτα.	

The constant recurrence of this prevents us from regarding it as the result of chance; it may possibly have been intended as an artificial help to the memory. Sometimes the division falls upon a syllable which is similar in sound, by which a sort of rhyme is produced: e. g. Soph. Œd. C. 510. 521. :—

δεινὸν μὲν τὸ πάλαι κείμενον ἦ-	στροφ.
δη κακόν, ὧ̄ ξεῖν', ἐπεγείρειν.	
ἦνεγκον κακότατ', ὧ̄ ξένοι, ἦ-	ἀντιστρ.
νεγκον ἐκῶν μὲν, Θεός ἴστω.	

The arrangement of the *κομμοί*, or pieces in which the choric measures are used for the purposes of dialogue, is much more complicated than that of the ordinary choruses. They appear in the simplest form in Æschylus, in whom they often consist of nothing more than an alternation of parts between the actor and the Chorus. In Sophocles and Euripides they are often more artificially elaborated. When these passages are divided between several interlocutors, the greatest exactitude is usually observed in making the strophe and antistrophe correspond in their internal structure. As an instance of this we may cite Soph. Œd. Col. 833—844. 876—886., which although corrupt in a few lines

* It makes no difference whether we consider the verses as several, or as one long verse, the coincidence being the same in either case. Certainly in some cases we must consider that the verses are distinct; otherwise, if we are to avoid this division by bringing several verses into one, a verse of very unusual length will be produced.

of the antistrophe, will give a sufficiently clear idea of the nature of this kind of writing.*

- Οιδ. ἰὼ πόλις.
 Χορ. τί δρᾶς· ὦ ξέν', οὐκ ἀφήσεις; τάχ' εἰς
 βάσανον εἰ χερῶν.
 Κρέων. εἴργου. Χορ. σοῦ μεν οὔ, τάδε γε μωμένου.
 Κρ. πόλει μάχει γάρ, εἴ τι πημαίνεις ἐμέ.
 Οιδ. οὐκ ἠγόρευον ταῦτ' ἐγώ; Χορ. μέθες χεροῖν
 τὴν παῖδα θᾶσσον. Κρ. μὴ 'πίτασσ' ἅ μὴ κρατεῖς.
 Χορ. χαλᾶν λέγω σοι. Κρ. σοὶ δ' ἔγωγ' ὄδοιπορεῖν.
 Χορ. προεᾶθ' ὦδε, βᾶτε βᾶτ', ἔντοποι.
 πόλις ἐναίρεται, πόλις ἐμά, σθένει.
 προεᾶθ' ὦδέ μοι.

The antistrophe is as follows:—

- Οιδ. ἰὼ τάλας.
 Χορ. ὄσον λῆμ' ἔχων ἀφίκου, ξέν', εἰ
 τάδε δοκεῖς τελεῖν.
 Κρέων. δοκῶ. Χορ. τάνδ' ἄρ' οὐκ ἔτι νέμω πόλιν.
 Κρ. τοῖς τοι δίκαιοις χῶ βραχὺς νικᾷ μέγαν.
 Οιδ. ἀκούεθ' οἷα φθέγγεται; Χορ. τά γ' οὐ τελεῖ·
 Κρ. Ζεὺς ταῦτ' ἂν εἰδείη, σὺ δ' οὔ.
 Χορ. ἄρ' οὐχ ὕβρις τάδ'; Κρ. ὕβρις, ἀλλ' ἀνεκτέα.
 Χορ. ἰὼ πᾶς λεώς, ἰὼ γὰς πρόμοι,
 μύλετε σὺν τάχει, μύλετ' ἐπεὶ πέραν
 περῶσι δῆ.

* A very singular instance of departure from the common practice of the Tragic poets occurs in a chorus in the *Ion* of Euripides, v. 205, sqq. Here the chorus in the antistrophe addresses itself to Ion, and his replies to their words are contained in verses which interrupt the measure of the antistrophe, and have nothing in the strophe to correspond with them. It is further to be observed, as Hermann has pointed out, that the final syllable in the parts spoken by the chorus is made to conform, not to the next lines given to the chorus, and with which it would seem natural that they should be made to agree, but to the lines immediately following and spoken by Ion. For the sake of clearness the strophe and antistrophe are subjoined: by comparing them it will be seen that there is nothing in the strophe corresponding to the lines assigned to Ion.

Χορ. παντᾶ τοι βλέφαρον διώ-
 κω σκέψαι κλόνον ἐν τείχεσι
 λαῖνοισι Γηγάντων.
 ὦδε δερκόμεθ', ὦ φίλαι . . .
 'Ημιχ. λεύσσεις οὖν ἐπ' Ἐγκελάδῳ

στροφ.

Instances in which this correspondence is neglected are of very rare occurrence, and their correctness may be suspected. An example occurs in Sept. c. T. 216. sqq., where a series is found consisting of three Iambic lines alternating with the replies of the Chorus, all of which are assigned to the same speaker, except one, which is divided between the actor and the Chorus, and probably requires correction.

Ἴετ. πύργων στέγειν εὔχεσθε πολέμιον ὄρν.
 Χορ. οὐκουν τάδ' ἔσται πρὸς θεῶν. Ἴετ. ἀλλ' οὖν θεοὺς
 τοὺς τῆς ἀλούσης πόλεος ἐκλείπειν λόγος.

γοργωπὸν πάλλουσαν Ἰτυν;
 λεύσσω Παλλάδ' ἐμᾶν θεόν·
 τί γάρ; κεραυτὸν
 ἀμφίπυρον ὕμεριμον
 ἐν Διὸς ἐκηθόλοισι χερσὶ;
 ὄρω, τὸν δαῖον
 Μίμαντα πυρὶ καταθαλοῖ.
 καὶ Βρόμιος ἄλλον ἀπολέμοισι
 κισσίνοισι βάκτροισι
 ἐναίρει Γᾶς τέκνων ὁ Βακχεύς.

- X. σέ τοι τὸν παρὰ ναῶν αὐ-
 δῶ, δέμις γυάλων ὑπερ-
 βῆναι λευκῆ ποδὶ γ';
 Ἴών. οὐ δέμις, ᾧ ξένοι.
 X. οὐδ' ἂν ἐκ σέθεν ἂν πυθοίμαν αὐδᾶν;
 I. τίνα δῆτα δέλεις;
 X. ἄρ' ὕντως μέσον ὀμφαλὸν
 γᾶς Φοίβου κατέχει δόμος;
 I. στίμμασι γ' ἐνδυτόν, ἀμφὶ δὲ Γοργόνες.
 X. οὐτω καὶ φάτις αὐδᾶ.
 I. εἰ μὲν ἐθύσατε πέλανον πρὸ δόμων
 καὶ τι πυθέσθαι χρῆζετε Φοίβου,
 πάριτ' εἰς θυμέλας ἐπὶ δ' ἀσφάκτοισι
 μήλοισι δόμων μὴ πάριτ' εἰς μυχόν.
 X. ἔχω μαθοῦσα·
 θεοῦ δὲ νόμον οὐ παρα-
 βαίνομεν· ἢ δ' ἐκτός, ὕμμα τέρψει.
 I. πάντα θεᾶσθ' ὅ τι καὶ δέμις, ὕμμασι.
 X. μεθείσαν δεσπότηαι
 με θεοῦ γνάλα τάδ' εἰσιδεῖν.
 I. ὄμοισι δὲ τίνων κλήζεσθε δόμων;
 X. Παλλάδος ἔνοικα τρόφιμα μέλαθρα
 τῶν ἐμῶν τυράνων,
 παρούσους δ' ἀμφὶ τᾶσδ' ἐρωτᾶς.

THE LAWS OF METRICAL WRITING.

Metrical writing is subject to the strict observance of the laws of Quantity and Accent.

Quantity. By the Quantity of a syllable is meant the quantity of time occupied in its pronunciation, i. e. its length. Syllables are divided, according to their quantity, into short, which are marked thus (υ), and into long, which are marked thus (-).

The short quantity is the simplest element with which metre is concerned. It naturally precedes the long, which is formed of an aggregate of short quantities. The short quantity was called by the Greeks *χρόνος* or a *time*; it was also termed *σημείον*, the latter of which terms has reference to the marks with which it is customary to distinguish the quantity of syllables. Hence the reader will understand what is implied by such terms as *δίσσημος*, *τρίσημος*, *τετράσημος* and the like, applied to the Pyrrhic, Iambus, Dactyl, and other feet, the number of *σημεία* being that of the *times* or short syllables of which they are composed, or to which, by the resolution of the long syllable, they are equivalent.

By the term resolution of the long syllable is meant the substitution of two short syllables for the long one; these being equivalent in time. Hence we find the following constantly interchanged:—

υ - - υ - υ υ υ υ -
υ υ υ υ υ υ - - - -

The union of two or more syllables, whether short or long, or of both of these together, forms a foot.* The feet † used in metrical writing are the following:—

Disyllabic—		
Pyrrhic υ υ		Iambus υ -
Spondee - -		Trochee - υ

* A foot is so called because it is as it were a *step* in the verse; from the same idea is derived the Greek expression *βασιμῶν*, from which through the Latin comes the term *scanning*.

† If the reader wishes to learn what the Grammarians have said respecting the origin of the names assigned to these various feet, he may satisfy his curiosity by referring to Gaisford's notes on Hephæstion, ch. iii. where the authorities on this subject are diligently collected.

Trisyllabic—		Ionic a majore ---
Tribrach 000		Ionic a minore 00--
Molossus ---		First Pæon -000
Dactyl -00		Second Pæon 0-00
Anapæst 00-		Third Pæon 00-0
Amphibrach 0-0		Fourth Pæon 000-
Amphimacer or Cretic-0-		First Epitrite 0---
Bacchius 0--		Second Epitrite --0-
Palimbacchius ---		Third Epitrite ---0
		Fourth Epitrite ----
Quadrissyllabic —		Dispondeus ----
Proceleusmatic 0000		Diambus 00-0-
Antispast 0-0-		Ditrochæus 0-0-0
Choriambus -00-		

The Pyrrhic does not appear as a distinct foot, nor does it give its name to any species of verse. So likewise the Spondee, Tribrach, and Proceleusmatic, do not of themselves form distinct species of verses, but appear only as the substitutes of other feet, as the Spondee by contraction of short syllables, or effect of a doubtful one, for the Dactyl or Anapæst, Iambus or Trochee; the Tribrach and Proceleusmatic by resolution of the long arsis: the former being the substitute of the Trochee and Iambus, the latter of the Anapæst. Verses which contain nothing but Spondees or Tribrachs are occasionally met with, but are referred to other species, on the principle here pointed out.

The first and fourth Pæon alone are used; the Epitrites are a species of compound feet; as are also the double forms of the Iambus, Trochee, and Spondee.

Verse.—The recurrence of a certain number of feet constitutes a *verse*. A verse consists either of the same feet repeated, or of different feet variously combined. When a verse consists of its proper feet only, as for instance, when an Iambic verse consists only of Iambi, or a Dactylic verse only of Dactyls, the verse is called *pure*. Such verses are of comparatively rare occurrence; the difficulty of composition being in this way greatly increased. The series of feet thus recurring constitutes the *Rhythm* of the verse, which differs according to the different way in which the feet are interchanged. The

number of feet contained in any verse is arbitrary, and decided only by the custom of the poets.

Accent.—That which regulates the inflection of the voice in metrical writing, and which gives to it the peculiar modulations of which it is susceptible, is *Accent*. An accented syllable is distinguished for metrical purposes by a mark similar to that which Grammarians call the acute accent, placed above the syllable : —

´u u´ ´uu ´uu

Ictus metricus.—This accent, or stress of voice thus laid upon a syllable (to distinguish it from the grammatical accent of words), is called the *Ictus metricus*. The voice being raised upon this syllable, it is termed the *Arsis*. The other syllables, where the voice is suffered to drop, are called the *Thesis*.* The ictus falling upon one syllable only, the thesis consists of the remaining syllables of the foot, and may be of one, two, or three syllables, according to its length : —

´u ´uu ´- ´uu ´uuu

The natural place of the ictus is the long syllable of the foot, this being the place on which the principal stress of voice is laid : —

´u´ u´ u´ u´ u´ u´
 ´u ´u ´u ´u ´u ´u
 ´uu ´uu ´uu ´uu ´uu ´uu

If a foot, being resolved, contains no long syllable, then the ictus falls upon the first of the short syllables which have been formed by the resolution. Upon which syllable it will fall, depends upon the nature of the foot itself.

In the Trochee, ´u ´uu the ictus is on the first syllable.

In the Iambus, u´ ´uu the ictus is on the middle syllable.

* The ancient Grammarians (except Priscian and Martianus Capella) call the syllable on which the stress is laid, the thesis, and those in which the voice drops, the arsis. This (which is the reverse of the other explanation) is in conformity with the ancient mode of beating time with the hand or foot, which was raised when the voice fell, and put down when it was elevated. The other explanation, which was adopted by Bentley, has been subsequently followed by metrical writers.

The syllable upon which the ictus falls, must be at least equal in time to any syllable contained in the thesis: e. g.

— — —

where it is longer than, or

— — —

where it is equal to, either of the others. It cannot fall thus,

— —

Likewise, the syllables of which the thesis is composed must be equal to each other, as

— — — — —

i. e. the thesis cannot contain a long syllable, combined with short ones, as

— —

This remark does not apply to what is called a *long doubtful syllable*, i. e. one of which the quantity is indifferent, such a syllable being metrically considered as short.

When a foot is substituted for the proper foot of any measure, the ictus falls upon the place which it would occupy in the foot of which it is the representative. If, for example, a Spondee is substituted for an Iambus, in Iambic verse, or for a Trochee in Trochaic, the ictus falls upon the second syllable in the Iambic, and upon the first syllable in the Trochaic; e. g.

ἀγὼ δικαιῶν μὴ παρ' ἀγγέλων τέκνα.

— — — — | — — — — | — — — —

ἔρημος ἀνδρῶν μὴ ξυνοικούντων ἔσω.

— — — — | — — — — | — — — —

εἰ δοκεῖ, στείχωμεν ὧ γενναῖον εἰρηκῶς ἔπος.

— — — — | — — — — | — — — —

So likewise in Dactylic metre the ictus on the Spondee falls upon the first syllable; this being its place upon the Dactyl:—

πολλὰς δ' ἰφθιμοὺς ψυχὰς Ἄϊδι προΐαψε.

— — | — — | — — | — — | — — | — —

So also the ictus falls on the first syllable of a Tribach, Dactyl, or Anapæst, when these occur in Trochaic verse:—

ἐθιάσεισ' ἢ πῶς τάδ' αὐδᾶς· Μαινάσιν γε Βακχίου.

— — — — | — — — — | — — — — | — — — —

ἀλλὰ μεταβουλευσόμεσθα· ταῦτα δ' οὐ καλῶς λέγεις.

- - - - -

ξύγγονόν τ' ἐμὴν Πυλάδην τε τὸν τάδε ξυνδρῶντά μοι.

- - - - -

In Anapæstic verse, the ictus falls on the last syllable of the Spondee.

τήνδ' οὐκ εἶναι παῖδ' Ἀντιγόνην.

- - - - -

In the case of a Dactyl or Tribraich occurring in Iambic, or a Dactyl or Proceleusmatic in Anapæstic verse, the ictus does not fall on the last syllable, but on the middle one, this being the first of the two syllables formed by the resolution of the long one. Let us take the following examples:—

πρὸς κλιτὸν ἵππους νομάδας ἐξιχνοσκοπῶν.

κινδυνος ἔσχε δορὶ πεσεῖν Ἑλληνικῶ.

προσθίγε νῦν μου· ψάνω καὶ δῆ.

οὔτοι μήποτε σ' ἐκ τῶνδ' ἐδράνων.

μήτ' ἐπιφωνεῖν μηδένα θνητῶν.

ἤσσανες Ἑλλάδος ἐγενόμεθ' αἰχμᾶς.

If we read these verses so that the ictus shall fall on the middle syllable of the Dactyl, Tribraich, and Proceleusmatic, we shall have them accented thus:—

προς κλιτον ἵππους νόμαδας ἐξιχνοσκοπων·

κινδυνος εσχε δορι πεσειν Ἑλληνικω.

προσθίγε νυν μου· ψανω καὶ δη.

ουτοι μηποτε σ' εκ τωνδ' ἐδρανων

μητ' ἐπιφωνειν μηδενα θνητων·

ἤσσανες Ἑλλάδος εγενόμεθ' αιχμιας.

There are some species of feet which contain more than one long syllable, and which consequently have a double arsis, as the Choriambus, Cretic, and others. In such cases one of these is regarded as the principal, and the other as the secondary arsis:—

— — — — —

In some cases one arsis includes in its effect not its own thesis only, but also one or more succeeding feet. Here also the first arsis is considered as principal, and the rest as subordinate. We have an instance of this in a species of verse termed Logæædic, in which Dactyls are followed by Trochees.

ἀντιτύπα δ' ἐπὶ γᾶ πέσε πανταλωθείς. Soph. Ant. 134.

ζυυ υυυ υυυ υυ υυ

In this case the feet thus included under the same arsis, must either be the same feet, or feet which readily pass into each other, as Dactyls into Trochees, one being a shorter form of the other. The reverse process could not take place, viz. the arsis which belongs to a Trochee will not include in its effect a longer form, as a Dactyl. Hence the following is legitimate:—

ζυυυ υυυ υυ

but not

ζυ υυυ υυυυ

In this latter case a fresh arsis would be required by the succeeding feet.

In Iambic and Trochaic verses, each dipodia or pair of feet has one principal arsis, the arsis of the second foot being secondary* :—

ζυυυ ζυυυ ζυυυ ζυυ
υζυ υζυ υζυ υζυ

Anacrusis.—Some feet, as the Iambic, not beginning with a long syllable, have not the ictus upon the first syllable. This syllable, which thus, as it were, forms an introduction to the measure, which strictly speaking does not begin until the first ictus has taken place, has been termed *Anacrusis*. In some feet the anacrusis is monosyllabic, in others it consists of more than one syllable.

Base.—It is not uncommon to find certain species of metre, such especially as the Dactylic, Choriambic, and Glyconic, preceded by a kind of prefix which consists sometimes of one, at others of two, and more rarely of three syllables. This prefix does not appear to be rhythmically united with the verse, but rather to be, like the anacrusis, a species of introduction or prelude to the measure. In the case of a single syllable, it is needless to say, that it cannot be a foot in the common sense of the term. This monosyllabic prefix is of very constant occurrence: e. g.

* Hermann calls the union of an arsis and a thesis an *ordo*: a recurring series such as described, formed by the same or similar feet, he calls *ordo periodicus*.

τί | τὸν φθίμενον γὰρ προλέγω.
 γαι|όσχε παγκρατὲς Ζεῦ.
 αἰ|ῶνα φίλως ἐτίμα.

It appears likewise in the following disyllabic forms : —

υυ Ἄτ|δα προΐάψαι δορὸς ἄγραν.*
 νομί|μων προπάροιθεν διαμεΐψαι.
 υυ στέγειν | ἢ τί λέγειν πρὸς ἄνδρ' ὑπόπταν.
 -- φρουρεῖν | ὄμμ' ἐπὶ σῶ μάλιστα καιρῶ.
 -- ξυντί|θησι δὲ παιδὸς μόρον ὤς.

also as a trisyllable : —

--υυ λαΐδος | ὄλλυμένας μιξοθρόου.
 υυ-- τί ποτ' αὔ | μοι τὸ κατ' ἡμαρ.
 υυυ δι' ἔριν | αἱματώεσσαν.

If we consider the nature of this prefix, the first thing which we may observe is that different, i. e. opposite, forms are combined with the same species of metre. Thus we have, in the

* Hermann denies that the Pyrrhic form of the base was used by the tragic writers, although the Æolians, to whom the origin of the base is attributed, appear to have used this form equally with others, as will be seen from the following example, in which all the disyllabic forms of the base occur : Sapph. ap. Hephæst. vii. 2.

*Ερος | δ' αὐτὲ με λυσιμελὲς δονεῖ
 γλυκί|πικρον ἀμάχανον ὄρετον.
 Ἄθλι, | σοὶ δ' ἐμέθεν μὲν ἀπήχθετο
 φροντίσ|τήν, ἐπὶ δ' Ἄνδρομέδαν ποτῆ.

There appears no sufficient reason why we should not consider this form as a base equally with the other disyllabic forms. The tragic writers, however, do not seem to have interchanged it with any other disyllabic form. The only instances to the contrary are Soph. Œd. Col. 670. : —

ἐνθ'-
 α λίγεια μινύρεται.
 ἀρχαῖον στεφάνωμ' ὄ τε. antistr.
 Eur. Hipp. 141. σύ τ' ἄρ' ἔνθεος, ὦ κόυρα.
 ἢ πόσιν τὸν Ἐρεχθεῖδαν. antistr.
 Bacch. 402. ἴνα θελεξίφρονες νέμον-
 ται θνατοῖσιν ἔρωτες.

In the former of these Porson has corrected ἐνθ' ἄ, and in the second Hermann has restored σύ τ' ἄρ'. In the passage from the Bacchæ, Heath has corrected ἴν' οἱ.

examples quoted, the Choriambic metre preceded both by an Iambus and a Trochee:—

δοξά|σει τις ἀκούων ὅπα τᾶς.
στέγειν | ἢ τί λέγειν πρὸς ἄνδρ' ὑπόπταν.

This is in itself a sufficient proof that it is not really the foot of which it presents the appearance, viz. an Iambus or a Trochee; for the union of these with the same species of metre would be contrary to the principles of metrical usage. A still more remarkable proof is that, even in the corresponding strophe and antistrophe, we find these forms interchanged, which could not be the case if they were feet of an opposite character. Thus we have in the strophe, in Sept. c. Th. 299.:—

ιάπ|τουσι πολίταις. υ - ι - υ υ - υ

answering to v. 316.:—

ἐμβα|λόντες ἄροισθε. - υ ι - υ υ - υ

So Choeph. 612.:—

σύμετ|ρόν τε διαί βίον. - υ ι - υ υ - υ υ

answering to v. 622.:—

πνέονθ' | ἀκινόφρων ἕπνφ. υ - ι - υ υ - υ υ

Less common is the interchange of a Dactyl and Spondee: e. g.

δειμαίν|ουσα φίλους τᾶσδε φνγαῖς.
ἔστι δὲ | κάκ πολέμου τειρομένοις. Suppl. 74. 82.

In the abbreviated form of Glyconic, so common in the Tragic* writers, the long and short syllable are interchanged, Œd. Tyr. 1186. 1196.:—

ἰ|ὠ γενεαὶ βροτῶν.
ὄσ|τις καθ' ὑπερβολάν.

* Æschylus much more rarely than Sophocles interchanges different forms; there is an example in Sept. c. Th. 898. 910.:—

δι|χόφρονι πότμα υ ι - υ υ - υ
οὐδ' | ἐπίχαρις Ἄρης. - ι υ υ υ - υ

The same constantly occurs in Dactylic metre: e. g.

Ἴ|ήϊε Δάλιε Παιάν.
καὶ | Φοῖβον ἑκατόβλον.

The long syllable is resolved into two short ones in the corresponding place: Soph. Ant. 356. 367.: —

ὄρ|γὰς ἐδιδάξατο καὶ δυσαίλων.
ποτὲ | μὲν κακὸν ἄλλοτ' ἐπ' ἐσθλὸν ἔρπει.

From a consideration of all the circumstances connected with this prefix, the conclusion has been drawn, that it differs entirely in its nature from the common foot, and the name *Base* has been adopted, as denoting its independent character as an introduction to the proper measure of the verse. The term has been applied only to the disyllabic prefix; but there appears no reason why the monosyllabic prefix, or anacrusis, should not be included also, when it is found as an independent introduction to the verse. The constitution of the base appears to be formed by distinct and independent syllables or arses, the quantity of each of which, from the nature of the base, is indifferent, and which may assume therefore any form, and be interchanged with any other, at the pleasure of the writer.

Cæsura. — Cæsura is the division of a word by the termination of a foot, which in many species of verse is requisite to the harmony of the measure. Verses in which there are no cæsurae, i. e. in which every foot is comprised within a complete word, or words, are very inharmonious, and in some kinds of metre are hardly admissible. Such a verse would be: —

ἦ κάρτ' ἄρ' ἄν | παρεσκόπεις | χρησμῶν ἐμῶν. Æsch. Ag. 1261.
σὲ τὸν βόλοις | νιφοκτύποις | δυσχείμερον. Cast. ap. Athen. x.

There are several kinds of cæsura*, to which names have been given, according to the place in the verse in which they occur. The principal kinds are those which divide a word after the second and third foot. They have been termed *penthemimeral*

* Hermann (El. Doctr. Metr. lib. i. cap. 8.) gives a different view of the nature of cæsura; but that which is here given is most commonly adopted, and is at least the most intelligible.

and *hepthemimeral*, as being on the *fifth half foot* and on the *seventh half foot* of the verse, Both occur in the following verses: —

ἄλλων ἀκούειν αὐτὸς ᾄδ' ἐλήλυθα.
πολλὰς δ' ἰφθίμους ψυχὰς Ἄϊδι προΐαψεν.

VERSES.

Verses are usually named from the feet of which they are composed or which predominate in their composition, as the Iambic, Trochaic, Dactylic, and others. Others derive their name from peculiarity of structure, as those called Logaëdic, Polyschematist, and Asynartete. There are some, again, which are named from their inventors, or from those who are supposed chiefly to have used them, or from some circumstance connected with their origin or character, as the Ithyphallic, Priapean, Glyconic, Pherecratean, and others. These terms, of course, are of no scientific value, and are useful, if at all, in facilitating the retention by the memory of certain species of metre.

Verses are divided into a certain number of parts, each of which is termed a *metre*. Thus a trimeter is a verse consisting of three, a tetrameter one consisting of four, metres. By a metre is meant, in Iambic, Trochaic, and Anapæstic verses, the union of two feet, otherwise called a *dipodia* or *syzygy*. In Dactylic verse, and others of the longer species of feet, a single foot constitutes a metre.

Verses are either formed of complete metres, that is, having their full complement of syllables, or they want one or more syllables to complete them. In the former case they are called *acatalectic*, i. e. complete (lit. not leaving off). In the latter case they are called *catalectic*, i. e. leaving off, or incomplete.

Examples.

Iambic Trimeter acatalectic: —

ὁ πᾶσι κλεινὸς Οἰδίπους καλούμενος.
υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ-υ

Trochaic Tetrameter catalectic: —

ταῦτα δὴ λιποῦσ' ἰκάνω χρυσεοστόλους δόμους.
 - 0 - 0 1 - 0 - 0 1 - 0 1 - 0 1 - 0 -

When a verse contains a syllable more than is necessary to complete its metres, it is called *hypercatalectic*, or redundant: —

τῶν ὁ μέγας μῦθος ἀέξει. Dim. Chor. Hyperc.
 - 0 0 - 1 - 0 0 - 1 -

If, on the other hand, it wants two syllables, i. e. an entire disyllabic foot, to its completeness, the verse is then called *brachycatalectic*: —

πάντοθεν βόρειος ὥς τις ἀκτά. Troch. Trim. Brach.
 - 0 - 0 1 - 0 - 0 1 - 0 -

In the case of trisyllabic feet, as the Dactyl, the verse may want either one syllable only to its complement, or it may be defective by two syllables. In the former case it is called *catalectic in a disyllable*; this is the common hexameter verse: —

ὦ Διὸς ἄδνεπης φάτι τίς ποτε τᾶς πολυχρύσου.
 - 0 0 1 - 0 0 1 - 0 0 1 - 0 0 1 - 0 0 1 - 0 -

The following is *catalectic in a syllable*: —

τῶν μεγαλῶν Δαναῶν ὑπο κληζομέναν.
 - 0 0 1 - 0 0 1 - 0 0 1 - 0 0 1 -

Verses are either *unconnected*, i. e. independent of each other, as in the Iambic or Epic metres; or they are *connected*, i. e. so written that they form a consecutive series, in which the final syllable of each verse metrically unites itself with the first syllable of the verse next succeeding, until the completion of the series. Verses written thus are said to form a *System*. As an instance of a *systemic* *Dsystem*, we may take the following, *Ced. Col. 228.*: —

οὐδενὶ μοιριδία τίσις ἔρχεται
 ὦν προπάθη τὸ τίειν· ἀπάτα δ' ἀπά-
 ταις ἐτέραις ἐτέρα παραβαλλομέ-
 να πόνον, οὐ χάριν, ἀντιδίδωσιν ἔ-
 χειν· σὺ δὲ τῶνδ' ἐδράνων πάλιν ἔκτοπος
 αἰθις ἄφορμος ἐμᾶς χθονὸς ἔκθορε, κ. τ. λ.

There is another species of verses, called *asyrtetes*; these are verses in which the members are not metrically connected,

but are artificially combined so as to form one verse. Verses of opposite character are often united, as Iambics and Trochaics:—

ἔφος ἠνίχ' ἰππότας | ἐξέλαμψεν ἀστήρ.

In verses which are unconnected the final syllable is common, i. e. it may be long or short indifferently*:—

ὦ τέκνα Κάδμον τοῦ πάλαι νέα τροφή,
 τίνας ποθ' ἔδρας Ἰδέ μοι θοάζετε;
 τίς ποθ' ἠ βοή; τί τούργον; ἐκ τίνος φόβον ποτὲ
 βουθυτοῦντα μ' ἀμφὶ βωμὸν ἔσχετ' ἐναλίφθρα;

In connected verses, on the other hand, the final syllable is not common, but must necessarily contain the proper measure of the foot. In fact, such systems are regarded as one long verse, the final syllable of which alone is common.

The grammarians have a rule that every verse must end with a complete word.† Hence such as the following would be inadmissible:—

ἦ μέγ' Ἀθηναίοισι φόως γένεθ', ἠνίκ' Ἀριστο-
 γείτων Ἰππαρχον κτείνει καὶ Ἀρμόδιος. Simonid. ap. Hephæst. iv. 3.

It has, however, been correctly remarked that this rule, which is applied with truth to unconnected verses, ought not to be extended to those written in connected series. Vide Herm. El. Doctr. Metr. lib. III. cap. xiv. 8. 9.

TROCHAIC METRE.

The Trochaic metre ‡ is either composed of pure Trochees, or of Trochees varied by the resolution of the arsis, or by the influence of the doubtful syllable. This resolution is not admitted in the final arsis, except when the verse is metrically connected

* Hephæst. iv. 3.: Παντὸς μέτρον ἀδιάφορός ἐστιν ἢ τελευταία συλλαβή.

† Hephæst. ib.: πᾶν μέτρον εἰς τελίαν περατοῦται λέξιν.

‡ Under the class of Trochaic metre are comprised the Iambic, Cretic, Antispastic, Dochmiac, and Bacchiac metres; the elements of which these are formed being the same.

with a succeeding verse. The scheme for the Trochaic tetrameter catalectic, which is the most remarkable form of the Trochaic metre in the Tragic writers, is as follows:—

Ⲙⲟⲟⲟⲟ | Ⲙⲟⲟⲟⲟ | Ⲙⲟⲟⲟⲟ | Ⲙⲟⲟⲟ

καὶ φέρει σαφές τι πρᾶγος ἐσθλὸν ἢ κακὸν κλύειν. Pers. 248.

Trochaic verses are composed in dipodiae or pairs of feet, each of which is considered as in itself complete, and is included under a single arsis. Consequently, the final thesis of each dipodia is regarded as common, whilst the quantity of the thesis of the first Trochee in each dipodia is rigorously preserved pure. Hence we see the reason why a Spondee becomes admissible in the even places of the tetrameter; i. e. in the 2nd, 4th, and 6th places, but not in the uneven ones, viz. by making the doubtful syllable long in these places:—

—ⲟⲟ | —ⲟⲟ | —ⲟⲟ | —ⲟⲟ

ἔνδον αἰχμάζειν, πατρῶν δ' ὄλεον οὐδὲν αὐξάνειν. Pers. 756.

ἔστις Ἑλλήσποντον ἱερὸν δοῦλον ὡς δεσμώμασι. Ibid. 745.

μὴ μέγας πλοῦτος κόνισας οὔδας ἀντρέψῃ ποδί. Ibid. 168.

From this we perceive also, that an Anapæst becomes admissible in these, viz. the even, places, i. e. by resolving the long syllable of the Trochee, and making the doubtful final syllable long:—

—ⲟⲟⲟ | —ⲟⲟⲟ | —ⲟⲟⲟ | —ⲟⲟ

ἀλλὰ μεταβουλευσόμεσθα, ταῦτα δ' οὐ καλῶς λέγεις. Eur. Or. 1540.

ἰτέον, ὡς ἄνανδρον ἀκλεῶς καταναεῖν· αἰνῶ τάδε. Ibid. 776.

ἔξιθ' ἐκ χάρας· ἀληθῶς δ' ὄνομα Πολυνεΐκη πατήρ. Eur. Phœn. 645.

It will likewise appear that the Dactyl is wholly inadmissible in this metre, the doubtful syllable not being capable of resolution. The only instance to the contrary is in the case of proper names, which in this as in other metres appear to have been excepted by a special licence.

This licence appears to have been originally allowed only in the case of such proper names as Ἰφιδγένεια and others which could not otherwise have been introduced, but to have been

subsequently extended to other names also, where by a different arrangement it might have been avoided; e. g. Eur. Or. 1549.:—

ξύγγονόν τ' ἐμὴν Πυλάδην τε τὸν τάδε ξυνδρῶντά μοι.
χιλιῶν ἄρχων Πριάμου τε πεδῖον ἐμπλήσας δορός. Iph. A. 355.

Resolutions of the long syllable occur in all places except the last, but it has been observed (Herm. El. Doct. Metr. II. vii. 2.) that they occur much more commonly in the first arsis of the dipodia* than in the second; the reason being that the measure requires rest, and not to be unduly prolonged, towards the close. Phœn. 618.:—

ἀνόσιος πέφυκας· ἀλλ' οὐ πατρίδος ὡς σὺ πολέμιος.

Examples of second arsis resolved:—

ἄμφότερα· διπλοῦν μέτωπον ἦν δυοῖν στρατηλάτοι. Pers. 720.
ὅστις Ἑλλάσποντον ἱερὸν δοῦλον ὡς δεσμώμασι. Ib. 745.

It has been conjectured that the increase in the practice of resolving the arsis without necessity, i. e. on words which might have been otherwise introduced, as disyllables, is to be referred to tragedies written subsequently to Ol. 89. Thus, Or. 730.:—

χρόνιος. ἀλλ' ὅμως τάχιστα κακὸς ἐφωράθη φίλοις.

In prepositions this licence appears to have been allowed: e. g.

πότερα γὰρ τοξουλκὸς αἰχμὴ διὰ χερῶν αὐτοῖς πρέπει; Pers. 239.
διὰ μακροῦ χρόνου τὰδ' ἠὔχουν ἐκτελευτήσειν θεούς. Ib. 741.

In the Trochaic Tetrameter the rule is always observed to make the fourth foot terminate with a word:—

καὶ πρὸς ἠπειρον σεσῶσθαι | τήνδε; τοῦτ' ἐτήτυμον. Pers. 737.

This cæsura is so accurately observed that even an article † or preposition, which would be referred to the following word, and therefore might be considered as connected with it, is not allowed to occur in this place. Two instances alone of the neglect of this

* Herm. El. Doct. Metr. lib. II. cap. vii. 2.; Epit. 121.

† In Iph. A. 1391. Porson corrects τᾶσδ' for τᾶς.

have been noticed in the Tragic writers, which, notwithstanding the efforts of critics to remove them by emendation, appear to be genuine exceptions to the rule. One of these occurs in Phil. 1402. : —

N. εἰ δοκεῖ, στείχωμεν. Φ. ὦ γενναῖον εἰρηκῶς ἔπος.

Porson proposed to erase the words εἰ δοκεῖ, and change the line into an Iambic verse, but a consideration of the whole passage will hardly justify this change. Hermann, with greater probability, defends the received reading, because of the break in the sense occasioned by the stop at στείχωμεν, the rest of the sentence being assigned to another speaker.*

The other instance is the passage in the Pers. 165. : —

ταῦτά μοι διπλῆ μέριμν' ἄφραστός ἐστιν ἐν φρεσίν.

Here Porson proposed to read by transposition : —

ταῦτά μοι μέριμν' ἄφραστός ἐστιν ἐν φρεσίν διπλῆ.

An emendation which certainly very much impairs the vigour of the verse. A conjecture by Reising, μέριμνα φρακτός, is hardly worth mentioning. Hermann (Ēpit. Doctr. Metr. 120.) suggests μέριμνα φραστός. Cf. El. Doctr. M. lib. ii. cap. vii. 1.

It was also made a rule by the Tragic writers, that when the Trochaic Tetrameter ended with a word of three syllables, preceded by a word of more than one syllable, the final syllable of the preceding dipodia must be short. The reason appears to have been purely one of harmony; the long syllable before the catalectic dipodia presenting an impediment to the rhythm. When included in the same word with the beginning of the final catalectic dipodia, this objection does not apply. Hence we may have such a line as : —

ὦ φίλοι, ποῦ τὰς Ἀθήνας φασὶν ἰδρῦσθαι χθονός; Pers. 231.

But not such a one as the following, Eur. Hel. 1628. : —

οἷπερ ἡ Δίκη κελεύει μ'· ἀλλ' ἀφίστασθ' ἐκποδών.

* The only objection to this would appear to be that the verse is interrupted in a similar manner in many other places, but in these this licence does not appear.

This example, which is the only instance observed of the neglect of the rule above stated, has been corrected by Porson, who reads ἀλλ' ἀφίστασ' ἐκποδῶν. Hermann attempts to justify the exception, by the break in the sense occurring after κελεύει μ': but the other appears more correct, and is supported by the recurrence of the singular number in the subsequent passages: v. 1630. ἀλλὰ δεσποτῶν κρατήσεις δούλος ὢν: and again, v. 1631. οὐκ ἔμοιγ' εἰ μὴ μ' ἑάσεις, where likewise the Chorus are addressed by the speaker in the singular.

In Æsch. Ag. 160. we have a form of the Dimeter catalectic preceded by a Spondee: —

Ζεὺς, ὄσ|τις ποτ' ἐστίν, εἰ τόδ' αὐ-
 τῷ φίλον κεκλημένῳ,
 τοῦτό νιν προσενέπω.

Whatever be the nature of this Spondee*, it is evident that it does not belong to the Trochaic measure, but is prefixed to it in the manner of a base. The same form occurs in another place, Eum. 918.: —

τὰν καὶ | Ζεὺς ὁ παγκρατῆς Ἄρης τε.

also ib. 967. 987.: —

παντᾶ | τιμώταται θεῶν.
 πολλῶν | γὰρ τόδ' ἐν βροτοῖς ἄκος.

The Spondee appears at the end of the line in Eum. 321.

μᾶτερ, ἃ μ' ἔτικτες ὦ | μᾶτερ.

In Soph. Æd. Col. 1081. 1092. there occurs a verse which might appear to be a Trochaic Trimeter, and which has, indeed, by some been thus considered †: —

εἶθ' ἀελλαία ταχύρρωστος πελειάς.
 καὶ κασιγνήταν πυκνοστίκτων ὀπαδόν.

* Hermann conjectures that this Spondee may be what is termed by some ancient metrical writers the τροχαῖος σημαντός, a very long species of foot, in which the arsis was considered as equal to four, and the thesis to eight, times. Aristid. Quint.: τροχαῖος σημαντός, ὁ ἐξ ὀκτασήμου θέσεως καὶ τετρασήμου ἄρσεως. Another foot of the same kind also mentioned by this writer, and of similar length, was the ὄρθιος. Vide Herm. El. Doctr. Metr. lib. ii. cap. vi. 2.

† Gaisford ad Hephæst. not. ch. vi.

From the regular recurrence, however, of the Spondee in the second place, where it is never interchanged with the Trochee (- ∪ - ∪), Hermann, following Bentley (on Cic. Tusc. Disp. III. 12.), has preferred to consider such verses as belonging to the class of Epitrites, so that this form (- ∪ - -) will be regarded as the essential element of the metre. Such Trochaic forms or Epitrites are not of uncommon occurrence in the Tragic writers. They are often preceded by a monosyllabic prefix. Such instances occur in Soph. Trach. 100. ~~Ed. Col. 1686.~~ *delete, unde errata*

There are other forms of the Trochaic metre also to be met with in the Tragic writers, which the reader can readily detect; such, for instance, as the Dimeter catalectic; a form of very frequent occurrence; e. g.

ἢ λόγῳ πορεύεται. Soph. *Ed.* Tyr. 884.

Θέμενος ἄγναμπτον νόον. *Æsch.* Prom. V. 163.

The acatalectic form occurs in a system of several lines in Eur. Or. 996, where the verses are metrically united:—

ἴθην ἔρις τό τε πτερωτῶν
 ἀλίου μετέβαλεν ἄρμα
 τὰν πρὸς ἑσπέραν κέλευθον
 οὐρανοῦ προσαρμόσασα
 μονόπῳλον ἐς ἄῶ.

The system, it will be observed, ends in another species of verse.

We also find such forms as the Monometer hypercatalectic:—

κείσεται τάλας. Soph. El. 245. ✓

ἀλκίμα θεός. Soph. Aj. 402.

also the Monometer acatalectic—

πήματ' οἴκων. Eur. Or. 956.

perhaps also in Soph. O. C. 1688. 1715.

The Trimeter catalectic is found, *Æsch.* S. c. T. 351. 355.:—

ἄρπαγαὶ δὲ διαδρομῶν ὁμαίμονες.

οὔτε μείον οὔτ' ἴσον λελιμμένοι.

μοῦρα τὰν εὐσεπτον ἀγνεῖαν λόγων. Soph. *Ed.* T. 864.

Trimeter brachycatalectic: —

καρδίας τερασκόπου ποτᾶται. Æsch. Ag. 977.

✓ The Ithyphallic form of Trochaic verse next claims our notice. This consists of three pure Trochees, united under a single arsis and varied only by the resolution of the long syllable, but not admitting of the change into a Spondee in the second place.

— — — — —

This verse must not be confounded with the Trochaic Dimeter brachycatalectic, to which class it has been incorrectly assigned by the grammarians. There is no verse of more constant occurrence in the choral parts of tragedy.

ἦν ὁ ταῦτα πράσσω. Soph. El. 200.

παγκρατῆς Κρόνου παῖς. Phil. 680.

θάλαμον Ἀμφιρίτας. O. T. 195.

ζῶντα περιποτᾶται. Ibid. 482.

IAMBIC METRE.

The Iambic metre is identical in its nature with the Trochaic, from which it differs only by having an anacrusis prefixed. Thus: —

— — — — — Trochaic.
 — — — — — Iambic.

The metre thus formed by the prefixing of the anacrusis is, like the Trochaic, divided into a series of independent dipodiæ, each contained under a principal arsis: —

— — — — —

The licences allowed in these Iambic dipodiæ will be readily deduced from the rules of the Trochaic metre. The resolution*

* It has been remarked (Hermann, El. Doctr. Metr. II. xiv. 15.) that, as in the case of the Trochaic metre, the practice of unnecessary resolution of the long syllable became more common in the later Tragedies, i. e. after

of the arsis, in every place but the last, is equally admissible as in Trochaic verses.

υ ᾠ υ ᾠ υ ᾠ υ ᾠ υ ᾠ υ ᾠ υ ᾠ υ ᾠ υ ᾠ υ ᾠ υ ᾠ

The anacrusis being in its nature doubtful, the first syllable of the Iambic dipodia is necessarily common; hence, the Spondee is admissible in the first place. In like manner, the first syllable of the other dipodia, being identical with the final thesis of the Trochaic dipodia, will admit of being lengthened; the result being that the Spondee is allowed in the uneven places; but from the same cause, viz. that the first Trochaic thesis requires to be short, it is not admitted in the even places. By comparing the metres together this will evidently appear:—

ᾠ υ - σ | ᾠ υ - σ | ᾠ υ - σ | ᾠ υ σ
 σ ᾠ υ - | σ ᾠ υ - | σ ᾠ υ σ

Furthermore we see that, as the anacrusis admits of being disyllabic, we may have an Anapæst beginning the Iambic dipodia:—

υ υ ᾠ υ -

But, since the doubtful syllable does not admit of resolution, the first syllable of any following dipodia, being in the place of the final Trochaic thesis, will not admit this licence. Hence the licence of the Anapæst was confined to the first foot only of an Iambic series.

It was observed as a rule that this Anapæst should be contained in the same word. In the more recent Tragedies this appears to have been violated, and the Anapæst divided between several words; e. g.

ἐπὶ τῶδε δ' ἠγόρευε Διομήδης ἀναξ. Eur. Or. 888.

παρ' ἐμοὶ γενοῦ νῦν, μὴ 'πὶ φροντίδας τρέπου. Eur. Iph. A. 646.

A long anacrusis, followed by the resolution of the arsis, forms a Dactyl.

σ ᾠ υ υ -

Ol. 89. In these latter we find disyllables, in which the ictus falls on the first syllable:—

ἦ πόσιν ἀκείρω περικαλοῦσ' ὑφάσματι. Or. 25.

- ᾠ υ υ - | - ᾠ υ υ - | υ - υ σ

This is admitted in the first foot, and likewise, but very rarely, in the third; in the fifth foot it never appears. From the even places it is excluded, as can be seen by the nature of the case.

From the above we may easily draw out the scheme of the Iambic Trimeter acatalectic, the form of metre in which the Dialogue of Tragedies is written, and which, therefore, is of more frequent occurrence than all other forms of metrical writing.

$\cup \acute{\cup} \cup - \cup \acute{\cup} \cup - \cup \acute{\cup} \cup \cup$
 $\cup \acute{\cup} \cup \cup \cup \cup \cup \cup \cup \cup \cup \cup \cup \cup \cup \cup \cup \cup$
 $\cup \acute{\cup} \cup - \cup \acute{\cup} \cup - \cup \acute{\cup} \cup \cup$
 $\cup \acute{\cup} \cup \cup - \cup \acute{\cup} \cup \cup -$
 $\cup \acute{\cup} \acute{\cup}$

The question of the admission of the Anapæst into other places of the acatalectic Trimeter besides the first, has been fully discussed by Porson (Præf. ad Hec. p. vi. seqq., Suppl. ad Præf.). The examples in which the Anapæst so occurs in Æschylus and Sophocles are as follows:—

καὶ μὴν φίλοις ἔλεεινὸς εἰσορᾶν ἐγώ. Æsch. Pers. 246.

ἤρεικον· αἱ δὲ κερωντούμεναι βία. Ag. 664.

εἶπερ φιλόξενός ἐστιν Διγίσθου βία. Choeph. 654.

πάσης ἀπήμον' οἴζυος· δέχον δὲ σύ. Eum. 896.

ὄσπερ μέγιστον ἴαμα τῶν πολλῶν κακῶν.

Frag. ap. Plut. de Consol. p. 106.

οὐκ ἂν γένοιτό ποθ' οὗτος εὐγενὴς ἀνὴρ. Soph. Aj. 524.

κακὸν κακῶς νιν ἄμοιρον ἐκτρίψαι βίον. Œd. T. 248.

πῶς εἶπας; οὐκ ἄρα δεύτερον δολούμεθα. Phil. 1288.

τὸν ἀντίπλαστον ἔχει νόμον κεκηκότων.

Ap. Hesych. v. ἀντίπλαστον.

In all these passages the Anapæst has been successfully removed by the emendations of Porson and other editors; the question may consequently be considered as decided in the negative, viz. that the Anapæst was not admitted by the Tragic poets into any place, except the first, of the regular Trimeter. There remain, however, some passages which occur in the choral parts

of the Tragedies, where it is not so easy to arrive at a decision. They are the following:—

πρὸς ὃν νέφη δι' ὑδρηλὰ γίγνεται χιών. Suppl. 800.
 ἔλυσε γὰρ αἰνὸν ἄχος ἀπ' ὀμμάτων Ἀρης. Aj. 704.
 ἔπτηξα θυμὸν οὐρανία γὰρ ἀστράπη. CEd. Col. 1466.
 τὴν τοῦ δράκοντος ἐκγενέτα τοῦ Πενθέως. Eur. Bacch. 1153.
 μέλαινά τ' Ἐρινύς, ἧ μεγασθενής τις εἶ. Æsch. S. c. T. 975.
 ἔκοψε κομμὸν Ἀρειον, εἶτε Κισσίας. Choeph. 421.
 δίαινε δίαινε πῆμα, πρὸς δόμους δ' ἴθι. Æsch. Pers. 1043.
 καὶ στέρν' ἄρασσε κάπιβόα τὸ Μύσιον. Ibid. 1059.

To these Hermann adds also:—

ἀπώλεσε δῆγα· καὶ τὸ τοῦδ' ἐνόσφισε. Æsch. S. c. T. 990.
 ὀμόπτεροι κυανώπιδες. Pers. 559.

Of these examples some are so evidently corrupt, that it is impossible to form any opinion regarding the Anapæst; others have been corrected, and others, again, have been supposed to be caused by a synzesis of vowels. That the licence of the Anapæst was admitted in these choric passages, as not being so strictly subject to the laws of the Iambic metre, has been supposed by Lobeck, Erfurdt, Seidler, and others: Hermann (Elem. D. M. II. xiv. 14.) questions the accuracy of this explanation. It may be affirmed with safety that the existence of the licence cannot be considered as *proved*, even in these passages; and this is perhaps all which, without clearer examples, we are justified in saying.

The admission of the Dactyl in the fifth place of the senarius, is only supported by this single instance in the Tragic writers:—

χρὴ δέ σε, λαβοῦσαν τόνδε μόσχον νεαγενῆ. Eur. Iph. A. 1632.

But this passage (where Porson proposes *εὐγενῆ*) is admitted to be spurious, and therefore proves nothing.

One exception remains to be noticed to the rule just stated; viz. that the Anapæst is admitted in all places, except the last, in proper names, which, from their nature, would be incapable of being introduced in the senarius.

This licence, which formerly (as was the case in Trochaic metre) was confined to such names as these, was subsequently extended to those in which it was not necessarily required; e. g.

Ἄπωλόμην, Μενέλαε, Τυνδάρεως ὕδε. Eur. Or. 453.

Ἀγάμεμνον, ὦ Μενέλαε, πῶς ἂν ἀντ' ἐμοῦ. Soph. Phil. 794.

That the Anapæst might have been avoided in such names, appears from such passages as the following, where the same occur:—

Αἰνῶ σε, Μενέλα', ὅτι παρὰ γνώμην ἐμήν. Eur. Iph. A. 507.

ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἐξέπνευσεν Ἀγαμέμνων βίον. Or. 490.

The Tragic writers appear to have been careful to comprise the Anapæst in a single word; i. e. to confine it to the proper name itself. The following, therefore, is faulty:—

ἔλεξε δ' ὦ θηροκτόν' Ἄρτεμι παῖ Διός. Iph. A. 1579.

A further licence is discernible in the case of proper names; viz. that a Trochee is sometimes admitted instead of the Iambus; e. g.

Παρθενοπαῖος Ἀρκάς, ὁ δὲ τοιούδ' ἀνὴρ. S. c. T. 547.

Ἴππομέδοντος σχῆμα καὶ μέγας τύπος. Ib. 488.

It has been proposed to remove these by emendation, but not very successfully. The example, if genuine, does not appear to have been much followed by later writers.*

The Tragic writers appear to have not sanctioned the admission of a Tribach in the fifth place of an Iambic Trimeter. When it occurs, it is usually either when the verse ends with a quadrisyllable, as—

ἐγὼ δ' ἄτιμος ἢ τάλαινα βαρύκοτος. Eum. 780.

(Cf. Phil. 1302. Eur. Bacch. 751), or appears in the case of words ending with the vowels *ια*, *ιο*, or with the consonant *ρ*: e. g.

ἀλλ' ἐκ Διός γὰρ λαμπρὰ μαρτύρια παρῆν. Eum. 785.

τοιαῦτα μὲν τὰδ' ἐστίν' ἀμφοτέρα μένειν. Ib. 478.

ἔχθει δὲ Τροία πᾶσα καὶ πεδία ταδε. Aj. 459.

ἔρριψεν ἄλλων χερσὶν εἰς ἄβατον ὄρος. Soph. Œd. Tyr. 719.

* Vid. Blomf. on the former passage. Cf. Soph. Aj. 210.

which latter passage, however, has been rightly altered by Musgrave into *ἄβατον εἰς ὄρος*. The subject has been discussed by Seidler at the end of his work, *De Metris Dochmiacis*, p. 380.

It appears to have been laid down as a rule by the Tragic writers that, when a Trimeter ends with a word of three syllables, preceded by a word of more than one syllable, the syllable preceding the trisyllabic word must be short; in other words, that in this case the fifth foot must be an Iambus. What is meant will be made clearer by saying that such lines as the following appear to have been considered faulty, in which a long syllable precedes the final word:—

Ἄτλας ὁ χαλκίοισι νώτοις οὐρανόν. Eur. Ion. 1.

The reason for this rule is the same as that which led to the rejection of this collocation in the Trochaic Tetrameter, as above mentioned, the rhythm being impeded by the long syllable occurring before the trisyllabic close. The case is the same if the trisyllabic ending $- \cup -$ is not contained in a single word, but either consists of a monosyllable and Iambus, or of a Trochee and a monosyllable; e. g.

ὦ φίλταθ' ἦκεις ἄρα, σωτήρ | νῶν βλάβης. Eur. Her. 641.

κῆδος δὲ τοῦμόν καὶ σὸν οὐκέτ' ἐστὶ δῆ. Or. 1081.

In the case of words which adhere closely to the preceding word, as enclitics or others of a similar nature, this rule does not apply. Hence there is no objection to such lines as the following:—

ἔσω φρενῶν λέγουσα πείθω νιν λόγῳ. Ag. 1052.

εἴ μοι λέγοις τὴν ὕψιν, εἵποίμ' ἂν τότε. Soph. El. 413.

ἐμπρησον, ὦ γενναῖε· κἀγὼ τοι ποτέ. Phil. 801.

In this case the words thus united form, in a certain sense, but one word: and this explanation may be received as satisfactory, in a large number of instances, in which the rule would appear to be violated. Such passages, however, as the following, some of which have already been quoted, cannot admit of the same explanation:—

Ἄτλας ὁ χαλκίοισι νώτοις οὐρανόν. Eur. Ion. 1.

σφῶν αὖ πέφασμαι καινύς, ὥσπερ σφῶ πατρί. Soph. Œd. C. 1543.

ὃ φίλταθ' ἦκεις ἄρα, σωτήρ· νῶν βλάβης. Eur. Her. 641.
 ἀμφότερον· ἀπολειφθὲν γάρ, οὐδὲν θάτερον. Phœn. 747.
 νωμῶν, ὃ τ' ἐσθλὸς Ἀριόμαρδος Σάρδεσι. Æsch. Pers. 321.

In all these passages it must be admitted that the account above given will not suffice. Hermann (Elem. Doctr. Metr. II. xiv. 9., Epit. D. Metr. 148.) appears more correctly to have considered these as falling under a different class. Such instances as the first he considers to be justified by the intention of giving the verse a laboured rhythm, as expressive of the sense implied. Such an instance as the last he refers to the licence claimed by proper names; and the others he accounts for by the stop which occurs in each instance after the middle of the verse, by which the long syllable at the fifth foot is rendered, as he conceives, admissible without impeding the rhythm. This explanation appears correct, and is, at all events, better than having recourse to violent emendation. Similar instances occur in the following passages, in all which the sense is interrupted in the same place.

εἰ δ' ἐγκρατεῖς φεύγουσιν, οὐδὲν δεῖ πονεῖν. CEd. C. 1022.
 ἦν δ' ἐγγυὸς ἔλθη θάνατος, οὐδεὶς βούλεται. Eur. Alc. 682.
 θεοὶ δ' ὅταν τιμῶσιν, οὐδὲν δεῖ φίλων. Herc. F. 1338.
 ἄ μοι προσελθὼν σίγα, σήμαιν' εἰτ' ἔχει. Phil. 22.
 ἡμεῖς μὲν οὖν ἔωμεν, οὐδὲ ψεύσομεν. Hec. 729.
 φεύγει τὸ ταύτης σῶφρον· ἀλλὰ ψεύσεται. Andr. 347.
 κάμ' ὡς ὑπέστην θυμα, κᾶτα ψεύδομαι. Iph. Aul. 530.

In a similar manner Hermann considers the following line to be genuine, where the sense is broken before the final Cretic:—

καὶ στεμματοῦτε καὶ κατάρχεσθ', εἰ δοκεῖ. Eur. Her. 530.

The place of the cæsura in the Tragic Trimeter varies according to the requirements of the verse. The two principal cæsuras are the penthemimeral, and the hepthemimeral; the former occurring on the fifth, the other on the seventh syllable.

Penth. ὦ τέκνα, Κάδ|μου τοῦ πάλαι νέα τροφή. CEd. Tyr. 1.

Hepth. ἰκτηρίους κλάδοι|σιν ἐξεστεμμένοι. Ib. 3.

In certain cases the seventh syllable is a word which is so

intimately connected in sense with the preceding, that it may be regarded as one and the same word: these may be considered, therefore, as legitimate instances of the hephthemimeral cæsura. Such are enclitics, or particles which cannot begin a verse; e. g.

κείνη γὰρ ὦλεσέν νιν, εἰς Τροίαν τ' ἄγει. Hec. 266.
τύμβον δὲ βουλομένη ἄν ἀξιούμενον. Ib. 319.

Even such as the following may be thus included: —

ἐπεὶ πατήρ οὗτος σός, ὃν θρηνεῖς ἀεί. Soph. El. 530. ✓

It may, however, be doubted whether such as the following, in which the word forming the seventh syllable belongs to the succeeding words, can be referred to this class: —

ἀλλ' ὃν πόλις στυγεῖ, σὺ τιμήσεις τάφῳ; Æsch. Sept. c. Th. 1046.
ἔταν γὰρ εὔ φρονῆς, τόθ' ἠγήσει σὺ νῶν. Soph. El. 1038.

In these cases it would be better to consider the stop which occurs after the sixth syllable as equivalent to the cæsura. In some instances this takes place with elision; e. g.*

κεντεῖτε, μὴ φείδεσθ' ἐγὼ ἴτεκον Πάριν. Eur. Hec. 387.
βλέποντα νῦν μὲν ὄρθ', ἔπειτα δὲ σκότον. Soph. Œd. Tyr. 419.

Many examples occur in which the cæsura is neglected altogether, and this without any division in the verse as an equivalent, and even without elision; e. g.

Μενέλαε, μὴ γνώμας ὑποστήσας σοφάς. Soph. Aj. 1091.
τὸ γὰρ τυχεῖν αὐτοῖς ἅπαντ' ἐνταῦθ' ἔνι. Œd. Tyr. 598.

In some cases, no doubt, this was intended to give a harsh effect to the rhythm, as in the following, where the second and third feet are included in the same word; a licence rarely occurring in the Tragic writers: —

Ξέρξης δ' ἀνῳμῶξεν κακῶν ὄρων βάθος. Pers. 465.
Θρήκην περάσαντες μόγις πολλῶ πόνῳ. Ibid. 509.
καὶ συμπατάζαντες μέσον πάντα στρατόν. Eur. Suppl. 699.

* Porson has called this the *quasi-cæsura*: the cæsura above noticed, which divides the fifth foot, he denominates the *pause*.

The third and fourth feet appear to have been seldom comprised in the same word. Instances, however, of this appear in the following:—

στρατὸς περᾶ κρυσταλλοπήγα διὰ πόρον. Pers. 501.
 ἦ κάρτ' ἄρ' ἂν παρεσκόπεις χρησμῶν ἐμῶν. Ag. 1261.
 καὶ τᾶλλα πόλλ' ἐπεικάσαι δίκαιον ἦν. Suppl. 252.

Cf. Soph. Aj. 969. Œd. C. 372. Iph. Aul. 1595., all of which passages Porson proposes to correct. That this is unnecessary has been shown by Hermann (El. Doctr. Metr. lib. II. cap. xiv. 8.). The objection to this division is obviously, as he remarks, that it makes the verse consist of three equal portions.

It has been already observed that Iambic verses are not connected, but are independent of each other; notwithstanding, instances occasionally occur in which a verse is connected with the following by elision; e. g.

σοὶ φασὶν αὐτὸν εἰς λόγους ἐλθεῖν μολόντ'
 αἰτεῖν, ἀπελθεῖν τ' ἀσφαλῶς τῆς δευρ' ὁδοῦ. Soph. Œd. C. 1164.

or otherwise, by a close union between the final word of the first and the first word of the succeeding verse:—

πᾶσαν κόνιν σήραντες, ἢ κατεῖχε τὸν
 νέκυν, μυδῶν τε σῶμα γυμνώσαντες εὔ. Ant. 409.
 τὸν ἄνδρ' ἀπανδῶ τούτων, ὅστις ἐστὶ, γῆς
 τῆσδ', ἧς ἐγὼ κράτη τε καὶ θρόνους νέμω. Œd. Tyr. 236.
 ὑπέρ τ' ἐμαντοῦ, τοῦ θεοῦ τε, τῆσδέ τε
 γῆς, ᾧδ' ἀκάρπως κἀθέως ἐφθαρμένης. Ib. 253.

Hence we see, also, the principle upon which verses like the following were constructed, in which a word which cannot begin a sentence appears at the beginning of a verse:—

οὐχ ὅσον τάχος
 δῆτ' αὐτὸν ἄξεις δεῦρο; Aj. 985.

Similar is the following:—

δέδοικ' ὅπως
 μὴ 'κ τῆς σιωπῆς τῆσδ' ἀναρρήξει κακά. Œd. Tyr. 1074.

* Other forms of Iambic metre are met with in the choric passages, e. g. the Trimeter catalectic Œd. T. 889. Dim. Acat. ib. 890. and others, which will be easily recognised by the reader.

CRETIC VERSES.

The Cretic foot, $- \cup -$, is, in fact, nothing more than the catalectic form of the Trochaic dipodia; hence we see the reason why the middle syllable of the Cretic is necessarily short, being the first thesis in the dipodia, and the doubtful quantity being therefore excluded. Each arsis admits of resolution —

$$\begin{array}{c} \acute{\cup} - \\ - \cup \grave{\cup} \end{array}$$

and occasionally, but not often, both arses are resolved, which produces a concurrence of five short syllables —

$$\acute{\cup} \cup \grave{\cup}$$

By the resolution of the arsis the Cretic foot becomes identical in form with the first or fourth Pæon: —

$$\begin{array}{cc} \acute{\cup} - & \cup \cup \cup - \\ - \cup \grave{\cup} & - \cup \cup \cup \end{array}$$

Hence some metrical writers have referred Cretic verses to the Pæonic class of metre, regarding the Cretic as formed by the contraction of the Pæonic thesis. There is, however, an essential difference in the nature of these two kinds of verse: the Pæon being composed of a single arsis combined with a triple thesis or anacrusis; whilst the Cretic has a double arsis, with a single thesis of one short syllable. According to the principle above laid down, p. 14., the times of which the thesis of a foot are composed must all be equal to each other; but this would not be the case if by the contraction of the syllables of the Pæonic thesis it were to assume the form of the Cretic, as this thesis would then contain a short and a long syllable. Hence it follows that the Cretic is not a contracted form of the Pæon.

On the other hand, the Cretic may assume the form of the Pæon by resolution, without the violation of any principle. From this it may be inferred that, when a Cretic verse is found combined with Pæons, this verse is Cretic; it being certain that the Cretic

is an actual Cretic, and not a contracted Pæon, consequently the other feet are Cretics also, and only appear as Pæonic in form by resolution. On the contrary, in verses which are composed of Pæons only, i. e. in which the Cretic form does not appear, we are at liberty to refer these to the Pæonic class. Since, however, it is impossible to affirm that any Pæon is not a Cretic by resolution, it must be a matter of uncertainty to which species of metre such verses are to be assigned.

Æsch. Suppl. 423. has a strophe composed entirely of Cretic Dimeters and Monometers, in which the resolution of the arsis will be found:—

φρόντισον
καὶ γενοῦ πανδίκως
εὐσεβῆς πρόξενος
τὰν φυγάδα μὴ προδῶς,
τὰν ἔκαθεν ἐκβολαῖς
δυσθέοις ὀρμέναν.
μηδ' ἴδης μ'
ἐξ ἑδρᾶν πολυθέων
ῥυσιασθεῖσαν, ᾧ
πᾶν κράτος ἔχων χθονός.
γνώθι δ' ἕβριν ἀνέρων
καὶ φύλαξαι κότον.

In Eur. Or. 1415. we have a Cretic series preceded by an Iambic verse:—

προσεῖπε δ' ἄλλος ἄλ-
λον πεσῶν ἐν φόβῳ.
μή τις εἶη δόλος
κάδοκει τοῖς μὲν οὐ
τοῖς δ' ἐς ἀρκυστάταν
μηχανὰν ἐμπλέκειν
παῖδα τὴν Τυνδαρίδ' ὁ
μητροφόντας δράκων.

The resolution of the second arsis appears much more common than that of the first; the resolution of both, as above observed, rarely appears. Hermann observes that in Dimeters the resolution of the first Cretic was more commonly adopted than of the second.

The Cretic being in itself catalectic in form, does not admit of any other catalectic termination; when it terminates with a Trochee, this may be considered as hypercatalectic: e. g.

κλῦθ' ὁ Λατοῦς γὰρ ἱ-
 ις μ' ἄτιμον τίθησι. Eum. 314.

Sometimes the Cretic terminates with several Trochees: —

νῦν τ' ἐν ὄρ|κῳ μέγαν καταίδεσαι. Soph. CEd. T. 653.
 ἦλθε δάπ|τει δὲ καὶ τὸ μῆ" νδικον. Ib. 682.
 πολλὰ μὲν γὰ τρέφει δεινὰ δειμάτων ἄχη. Æsch. Choeph. 585.

Occasionally a Cretic verse has an anacrusis prefixed: —

πι|θοῦ θελήσας φρονήσας τ' ἀναξ λισσομαι. Soph. CEd. Tyr. 649.
 τὸν | οὔτε πρὶν νήπιον. Ib. 653.

ANTISPASTIC VERSES.

Pure Antispastic verses do not occur in the Tragic writers; the reason obviously being the inharmonious nature of a verse which would result from bringing in contact the thesis of the Trochee and the anacrusis of the Iambus, which would be the case if several Antispasts were placed in juxtaposition: —

υ - - υ υ - - υ υ - - υ υ - - υ

The following verse has been given by Hephæstion as an example of the Antispast: —

καθνάσκει Κυ|θέρη' ἄερός | "Αδωνις· τί | κε θεΐμεν.

In the few instances in which Antispasts appear to have been formed into a verse, the arsis is resolved, by which the harshness of the effect alluded to is in some measure mitigated: ---

νόμον ἄνομον οἷά τις ξουθά. Ag. 1142.

υ υ υ - - υ - - υ

τὰ δ' ἐπίφοβα δυσφάτω κλαγγῆ. Ib. 1152.

The following are considered by Hermann as examples of the Antispastic Monometer: the reason assigned being that they occur amongst Dochmiac verses: this, however, does not appear in itself sufficient; the Dactylic metre, to which also these verses may be referred, being equally employed in conjunction with Dochmiacs:—

ὦ πότνι' Ἥρα. Æsch. Sept. c. Th. 152.

⏏ ⏏ — ⏏

ὦ φίλ' Ἀπολλων. Ib. 159.

The most common form in which the Antispast is found, is when it is followed by Iambics, in which case the final syllable of the Antispast is usually made long. In the following passage it is united with a Diambus:—

ἐφνμῆσαι γένοιτό μοι. Choeph. 383.

The union of an Iambic Penthemimer with an Antispast is of very common occurrence in Tragedy:—

⏏ — — ⏏ | ⏏ — — —

κινύρονται φόνον χαλινοί. Æsch. Sept. c. Th. 125.

προσάψει τοῖς πάλαι τὰ πρὸς σφῶν. Soph. Œd. Tyr. 668.

Besides the lengthening of the final syllable, as in the above examples, the Antispast admits of the resolution of the arses, as already observed, and also of the anacrusis of the Iambus being made long. This is most usually the case when the first arsis is resolved. The resolution of the second arsis is not so common, and appears to take place only when the first arsis has been resolved also.

The following examples will give the varieties of Antispast which occur in this species of verse:—

Ἄργεῖοι γὰρ πόλισμα Κάδμου. Sept. c. Th. 122.

— — — | ⏏ — — — ⏏

ἰχθυόλω μαχανᾶ Ποσειδᾶν. Ib. 132.

— ⏏ — — | ⏏ — — — ⏏

προσίστανται πάλω λαχόντες. Ib. 126.

⏏ — — — | ⏏ — — — ⏏

τὸν ἀπότροπον αἰδηλον Ἄιδαν. Soph. Aj. 608.

⏏ ⏏ ⏏ ⏏ | ⏏ — — — ⏏

ζεύγνυτε κερόδετα τόξα νευραῖς. Rhes. 33.

- υ υ υ υ υ | υ - υ - υ

μεγάλα μεγαληγόρων κλυούσα. Sept. c. Th. 565.

υ υ υ υ υ - | υ - υ - υ

ἔθεσαν, αἰαῖ, στρατοῦ φθαρέντος. Pers. 283.

υ υ υ - - | υ - υ - υ

This species of verse is very commonly employed in the conclusion of a strophe.

Another form of this verse is when the Antispast is followed by an Iambic tripod: —

τίν' ἐκ τῶνδ' εἰκ|άσαι λόγος πάρα; Sept. c. Th. 356.

παγκλαύτων ἀλ|γέων ἐπίρροθον. Ib. 368.

Cf. Suppl. 377. seqq., where we have four verses of this kind consecutively occurring: —

κρατύνεις βωμὸν ἐστίαν χθονός

μονοψήφοισι νέυμασιν σέθεν,

μονοσκήπτροισι δ' ἐν θρόνοισι χρέος

πᾶν ἐπικραίνεις. ἄγος φυλάσσου.

In all these combinations of Iambics with Antispasts, the Iambics, it will be observed, are preserved pure. Instances where this is not the case are extremely rare: —

βέβακεν ῥίμ|φα διὰ πυλῶν. Æsch. Ag. 416.

παραλλάξασ|α διὰ χερῶν.

Ib. antistr.

where the first arsis of the Iambic syzygy is resolved. In the second arsis this probably was not allowed.

A singular example occurs in Suppl. 390.: —

μένει τοι Ζη|νός ἱκταίου κότος.

In this a Spondee appears in the place of the second Iambus. If this were really genuine, it would lead to a supposition that these Iambics belong to a distinct species of Iambic verse, namely, the Iambic Ischiorrhogic, which will be considered hereafter. The line, however, may either be corrected by substituting some other word for ἱκταίου (a word in itself of doubtful authority), in which the penultimate is short: or possibly the penultimate of this word itself is short; this being

not unfrequently the case in a diphthong before a vowel. Seidler (De Vers. Dochm. p. 102.) objects to this mode of solving the difficulty, and prefers *ίκεσίου*, which, however, may be objected to on the ground of not corresponding with the form in the strophe.

There is also a similar passage in Alc. 469. where the strophic line —

ποταμία νερέτρα τε κόπη

answers to —

ὄν ἔτεκον δ' οὐκ ἔτλαν ῥύσασθαι.

This has been corrected by reading *τ' ἐν κόπη* in the strophe, and considering the verse as an Antispast and Dochmius: —

— — — — —

or *ῥύεσθαι*, which will preserve the form of the Iambic penthemimer. In Ion. 1509.

ἔγένετό τις οὔρος ἐκ κακῶν, ᾧ παῖ,

Dindorf with great probability considers *ᾧ* as an interpolation.

The Tragic writers are very careful to preserve the same forms in both strophe and antistrophe, allowing themselves only the licence, and that but rarely, of interchanging the long and short anacrusis; e. g. in Sept. c. Th. 356. 368. An instance to the contrary occurs in Or. 965:—

ἰακχείτω δὲ γὰ Κυκλωπία.

ἰὼ ἰὼ πανδάκρντ' ἐφαιμέρων. Ib. 976.

antistr.

It has been doubted whether the final syllable of the Antispast is ever allowed to be short. That this is seldom if ever the case, except where the arses are resolved, will appear from a comparison of passages. The following, however, if genuine, seem to be instances to the contrary:—

ἔκτισαν εὐνιδας ἠδ' ἀνάνδρους. Pers. 288.

ἔθεσαν, αἰαῖ, | στρατοῦ φθαρέντος.

stroph.

μετ' ἄλλων δορικμητι λαῶ. Choeph. 365.

δορίμητος | κατηγορήσθης. Ib. 347.

stroph.

καὶ Κύπρις ἄτε | γένους προμάτωρ. Sept. c. Th. 141.

In the first of these lines Bamberger prefers to read *εὐνιδας ἔκτισσαν* for *ἔκτισαν εὐνιδας*. In the passage from the Choephora,

Blomfield corrects *δουρικμηῆτι* for *δορικμηῆτι*: and in the last passage Seidler reads *ἄτ' εἶ* for *ἄτε*. This line might also be referred to another metre, as in a verse below:—

σύ τ' ὦ Λατογένεια κόουα.
 ῡ ῡ | - ῡ ῡ - ῡ ῡ - -

Other passages are quoted by Seidler (*De Vers. Dochm.* p. 28.), but of these some are evidently to be referred to other species;—e. g. Choeph. 351. 369. Soph. Ant. 851. 870.

Besides the union of Iambics with the Antispast, we also find Trochees with an Antispast prefixed:—

διανταίαν | ὄξυπενκὲς οὐτᾶ.
 προχαλκείει | δ' αἶσα φασγανουργός. Choeph. 638. 648.

Also with lengthened anacrusis:—

τλάμονες ἀσπαί|ρουσι χέρσφ. Pers. 982.

Perhaps also:—

μαντόσσυνοι πνεύσωσ' ἀναγκαί. Iph. A. 761.

Grammarians have referred many species of verse to the Antispastic metre, which have in reality nothing in common with it. This arose from the practice of dividing verses into dipodiae, no regard being had to their essential nature. Thus they were accustomed to divide Choriambic verses into dipodiae, including the base. By this the Choriambic metre was changed into Antispastic:—

ῡ - ῡ ῡ ῡ - ῡ ῡ ῡ - ῡ ῡ ῡ - ῡ ῡ ῡ -
 ῡ - ῡ ῡ ῡ - ῡ ῡ ῡ - ῡ ῡ ῡ -

The erroneous results to which this gave rise have been shown by Herm. El. Doctr. M. lib. ii. cap. xx.

The Antispast is frequently employed as a termination to other kinds of metre, the preponderance of long syllables making it very suitable for the close of a verse; thus Iambics, when they end with a Spondee, assume this form: as—

δισσοῖσι Φινείδαις. Ant. 971.
 ἔπαισε δ' αὐτόχεϊρ νιν οὔτις ἀλλ' ἐγὼ τλάμων. Œd. T. 1331.

Glyconics and Choriambics are found with a similar ending:—

πετρώδει κατάφρακ|τος ἐν δεσμῶ. Ant. 959.
 μέγας ἐν τούτοις θεὸς οὐδ' ἐ γηράσκει. Œd. Tyr. 871.
 πείθου κἀγὼ γὰρ ὄσον | σὺ προσχρήζεις. Œd. Col. 520.

DOCHMIAC VERSES.

The Dochmiac is in form a hypercatalectic Antispastic Monometer:—

υ -- υ | -

It principally occurs in those passages of Tragedy which are termed *κομμοί*, and to which, from the vehement emotion which they usually express, this foot or metre is specially suited. It occurs in other places also, but only occasionally. The name *Dochmius* is said to have been derived from its irregular form:— *δοχμοὶ δὲ ἐκαλοῦντο, διὰ τὸ ποικίλον καὶ ἀνόμοιον καὶ μὴ κατ' εὐθὺ θεωρεῖσθαι τῆς ῥυθμοποιίας*, Arist. Quint. p. 39.

From the primitive form of the Dochmius, as given above—

υ -- υ | -

it will be evident that the Dochmius will admit of all those varieties which belong to the Antispast, viz. the lengthening of the anacrusis:—

υ -- υ | -

The resolution of the first and second arsis, or of both at once:—

υ ῡ -- υ | -

υ -- ῡ υ | -

υ ῡ ῡ υ | -

The doubtful character of the penultimate syllable:—

υ -- υ | -

The final syllable also may be doubtful or resolved:—

υ -- υ | ῡ

υ -- υ | ῡ ῡ

These varieties may be combined with each other in many ways, from all which there results a large number of forms of the Dochmius, some of which have been rejected by the usage of the poets. - The principal of these we shall notice.

The constitution of the Dochmius has been the subject of much difference of opinion amongst metrical critics. Quintilian (ix. 4. 97.) defines it as composed either of a Bacchius and Iambus, or of an Iambus and Cretic. The latter hypothesis is

disproved by the quantity of the middle syllable, which in the Cretic is rigorously preserved short; whilst in the Dochmius it is common. The other supposition, viz. that it is composed of a Bacchius and Iambus, appears untenable, because the Bacchius does not readily admit of the resolution of its arses, nor of the lengthening of its anacrusis, both of which occur in the Dochmius. If we exclude these theories, we may adopt either of two other alternatives, viz. that it is composed of an Antispast and a single arsis —

$$\cup \cup \cup \cup | \cup$$

or, that the two last syllables consist of an Iambus, the former part being formed of an Antispast, without the final syllable:—

$$\cup \cup \cup | \cup \cup$$

the difference in these hypotheses being that, in the former case, the fourth syllable is attached to the Antispast, and in the latter to the final arsis. The question is discussed by Seidler (*De Vers. Dochm.* p. 28.) and Hermann (*El. D. M.* lib. II. capp. 21. 2.). Hermann adopts the latter theory, on the ground that a single arsis is of unusual occurrence; whilst he considers the Antispastic nature of the former foot not affected by detaching from it the doubtful syllable. Seidler appears to prefer the former theory, which is perhaps better, as not changing the form of the Antispast.

A very common form of Dochmius is that in which the first arsis is resolved, either with or without the lengthening of the anacrusis. Both occur in the following:—

αιθερία κόνις | με πείθει φανείσ'
ἄναυδος, σαφής, ἔτυμος ἄγγελος. Sept. c. Th. 81.

$$\cup \bar{\cup} - \cup - \cup - \cup -$$

$$\cup - \cup - \cup - \cup - \cup -$$

If one only of the arses is resolved, it is much more commonly the first than the second; which is considered not so harmonious, being nearer the close of the foot. See above, p. 24.:—

ὑπνου γλυκυτάταν φερομένη χάριν. Or. 159.

$$\cup - \bar{\cup} \cup - \cup \bar{\cup} - \cup -$$

Other instances are given by Seidler, p. 24. Sept. c. Th. 149. Phil. 1092. Med. 1251. Bacch. 980.

In the following both arses are resolved: —

ῥεῖ πολὺς ὄδε λεὼς πρόδρομος ἰππότας. Sept. c. Th. 80.

— ̄ ̄ ̄ ̄ — 1 ̄ ̄ — ̄ ̄ —

Again, we find the penultimate syllable long: —

τίνι μῶρῳ θνήσκει; τίνι πότμῳ κείσαι. Hec. 689.

̄ ̄ — ̄ — 1 ̄ ̄ ̄ — ̄ ̄ — ̄ ̄ — ̄ —

Hermann observes that this is more common in verses which are not antistrophic. It is also frequently found with a Dactylic form prefixed: —

πρὸς τίνος ἀνθρώπων. Hec. 690.

As an instance of the resolution of the final syllable we may quote Euripides, Or. 149. In this case the other arses are frequently resolved: —

κάταγε, κάταγε, πρόσιθ', ἄτρεμας, ἄτρεμας ἴθι.

λόγον ἀπόδος ἐφ' ὃ τι χρέος ἐμόλετέ ποτε.

χρόνια γὰρ πεσὼν ὄδ' εὐνάζεται.

ᾧ φίλον Οἰδίπου τέκος, ἔδεις' ἀκού-

σασα τὸν ἄρματόκτυπον ὄτοσον, ὄτοσον,

ὄτε τε σύριγγες ἔκλαγξαν ἐλίτροχοι. Sept. c. Th. 203.

As an instance of the short final syllable we have —

παραλίαν ψᾶμμον. Prom. V. 573.

̄ ̄ — — — ̄

δῶμασι καὶ χθονί. Sept. c. Th. 997.

Hermann observes that in this case the penultimate syllable, unless the word ends with a consonant, must be short: e. g. such a line as this would be most inharmonious: —

πόλιν καὶ δῶμα.

Certain forms of the Dochmius appear to have been rarely, if at all, used by the Tragic writers; such are the following: —

̄ — ̄ — —

In this the second arsis is resolved with a long penultimate following; such an instance would be the second Dochmius in —

κατέχετ' ἐκλιπόν|τες Εὐβοῖδ' ἀκτάν. Eur. Her. 84.

where it is hardly necessary to say that Εὐβοῖδ' should be read by contraction.

Another instance is —

μάλα γάρ τοι τᾶς | πολλᾶς ὑγείας. Ag. 1001.

a passage evidently corrupt.

Another example is Iph. Au. 1288., which is likewise doubtful.

Other instances are given by Seidler; e. g. Bacch. 1000. Hel. 700. Eum. 830. Soph. El. 1092. Ant. 1341. Hel. 677. Herc. F. 1026.; but these either are corrupt, or ought to be referred to other metres.*

It is not usual for the Dochmius to begin with an Anapaestic anacrusis; hence the following: —

τίς ἄρ' ἦν; ποῦ ναίει; CEd. Col. 118.

ἀλαῶν ὀμμάτων. Ib. 150.

have been rightly supposed to be not Dochmiacs, but verses formed on the Dochmiac model. Seidler considers the same to be the case with those in which the same anacrusis occurs at the end of the Dochmius: —

ἴδε με τὰν ἰκέτιν.

σὺ δὲ παρ' ὀψιγόνου. Suppl. 350. 362.

Several instances which have been quoted in defence of the disyllabic anacrusis, have been corrected. The following are the principal, and are given by Seidler: —

καταλῦσαι φρένα. Eur. Hipp. 365. Codd. κατανύσαι φρενῶν.

συνέτλας ὦ πάτερ. Alc. 413.

This passage is corrupt: perhaps ὦ is an interpolation. Cf. Seidl. p. 105.

διόβολος ἐς δ' ἄκραν. Soph. CEd. C. 1464.

This, along with the preceding Dochmius, forms a regular Dimeter: —

κτύπος ἄφατος ὄδε διόβολος ἐς δ' ἄκραν.

~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

λέχρια τὰ τ' ἐν χεροῖν. Soph. Ant. 1345. Brunck corr. τὰν χεροῖν.

ἀλίαν ὄς ἐπέβας. Ib. Aj. 356.

Hermann corr. ἄλιον.

* The most free from suspicion are Hel. 700. κακόποτμον ἀραίαν. Hipp. 1273. ἀλμυρὸν ἐπὶ πόντον.

- σκοτία κρύπτεται. Eur. Phœn. 338. Herm. corr. σκοτία.
 ἰακχάν μὲν κλύω. Hipp. 584. corr. ἰαχάν or om. μὲν. Vide
 Seidl. p. 108. and Elmsl. on Eur. Med. 147.
 ἀξίωτος βίου. Ib. 821. 868. Herm. corr. ἀξίωτος.
 ὄρ-για ματρός τε σᾶς. Bacch. 998. γῖα synizesis.
 γενύων ἰππείων. Æsch. Sept. c. Th. 122. γενῶν synizesis.
 μανίαισιν λύσσας. Herc. Fur. 878. Herm. corr. μανιάσιν λύσσαις.
 μελέαν ἅ πόσιν. El. 1156. Seidler corr. μέλεον.
 σχετλία τί με γύναι. Ib. 1152. Id. corr. σχέτλια.
 ἀμφὶ λίτὰν ἔξομεν. Sept. c. Th. 101. Id. corr. ἀμφὶ λίταν'.

Hermann quotes Suppl. 847. as an instance of this: —

πολυαίμων φόνιος ἀποκοπὰ κρατός.

It is not necessary that, when several Dochmiacs are united in the same verse, the ending of each Dochmius should coincide with the termination of the word: e. g.

ὑπὸ δὲ κηρόπλασ|τος ὀτοθεῖ δόναξ. Prom. V. 576.

ὡς δ' ὑπέραυχα βάλ|ζουσιν ἐπὶ πρόλει. Sept. c. Th. 489.

This same division is usually observed in the antistrophic places: e. g. in Prom. 576. the antistrophic line is: —

πόθεν ἐμοῦ σὺ πα|τρὸς ὄνομ' ἀπύεις;

and in Sept. c. Th. 489. : —

δαίμοσιν ἐχθρόν εἰ|κασμῶ βροτοῖς τε καί.

but this is by no means always the case.

The hiatus occurs in the Dochmius, both on the first syllable of the arsis: e. g.

ὦ μοι ἐμῶν νόστων. Aj. 900.

and in the last: —

φαίνεται ἔνθ' ἔλη|ξεν. CEd. Tyr. 686.

γαῖα τε καὶ οὐδὲν ὦν. El. 245.

This licence does not appear to have been usual in the second arsis.

We now proceed to consider a most material point in the constitution of the Dochmius, viz. the nature of the final syllable. This was formerly supposed to be common; hence it was be-

lieved that each Dochmius was independent in itself, the length of the final syllable being determined by circumstances, and having no relation to the Dochmius succeeding. This view of the case was supported at first sight by the existence of many Dochmiacs in which the final syllable was undoubtedly short, and hence it was hastily concluded that the quantity of the final syllable was indifferent. A more careful investigation has led to the conclusion that the final syllable is not doubtful, but is in its nature long; the proof of this rests upon the fact that we find it often resolved, which would be a violation of a fundamental principle of metre if this syllable were doubtful.

If this be so, from this determination of the character of the final syllable, there results the further conclusion, that Dochmiac verses are written in a connected series, the very principle of such species of verses being that the final syllable either preserves its length or else is resolved; the doubtful syllable belonging to those species of verse only which are unconnected.

In the following instances the final arsis is resolved: —

κελαινός δ' Ἄϊδος | ὑπορέμει μυχός. Æsch. Prom. V. 433.

υ - - - υ υ | υ υ υ - υ -

πολίταις ἔπαθον | ἰὼ μεγάλα τοι. Eum. 790.

ἐγώ, φάμ' ἔτυμον | ἰὼ πρόσπολοι. Soph. Ant. 1320.

ἀπάγετ' ἐκτόπιον | ὅτι τάχιστα με. CEd. Tyr. 1340.

ἀνέφελον ἐπέβαλες | οὐ ποτε καταλύσιμον. El. 1246.

τῆς πάρος ἔτι χάριτος | εἴ σε θεὸς ἐπόρισεν. Ib. 1266.

ὅτε τε σύριγγες ἔκλαγξαν ἐλίτροχοι. Sept. c. Th. 205.

Other examples will be found in abundance in the Tragic writers, which place it beyond a doubt that the final syllable of every Dochmius in the system, except the last, admits of resolution, and consequently is connected with the succeeding Dochmius. It remains to be considered what we are to do with the instances in which the final syllable of the Dochmius is indisputably short. Are these exceptions to the rule above stated? or may they be explained on some other principle?

If we consider these instances carefully, they appear to be capable of being referred to one general principle; namely, that they occur in a situation where the sense is interrupted by a

stop, and where consequently a greater stress of voice is laid upon this syllable than would otherwise be the case. This is in itself sufficient to justify the occurrence of the short syllable in place of the long, and is, no doubt, the reason why it does so occur. It is unnecessary to divide the different passages into examples of vocatives, questions, interjections, &c., the reason being alike in all these, viz. that in such situations the sense is interrupted. The following enumeration of examples from Seidler will prove this beyond a doubt:—

- ὑπνοδόταν νόμον· ἰὼ ἰὼ πόποι. *Æsch. P. V. 575.*
 τέκν' ἐκπνεύσεται. ἰὼ μοι μέλεος. *Eur. Herc. F. 885.*
 ἰὼ ἰὼ πόνος· ἰὼ ἰὼ κακὰ
 δώμασι καὶ χθονί. *S. c. T. 995.*
 ἰὼ παῖ Διός, ἐπίκλοπος πέλει. *Eum. 149.*
 σκότος ἐμὸν φάος, | ἔρεβος ᾧ φαεινότηατον ὡς ἐμοί. *Soph. Aj. 394.*
 χρυσέοκυκλον φέγγος,
 ὡς ἀτρεμαῖα κέντρα καί. *Phœn. 180.*
 ἰὼ ἰὼ Φρυγῶν νιφόβολον νάπος,
 Ἰδας τ' ἕρα. *Iph. Aul. 1283.*
 σὸν ἄνθος, πόλις, ὁ Διὸς ἔκγονος. *Herc. F. 876.*
 κακὸν ἀλεύσατε· βοᾷ ὑπὲρ τειχέων. *S. c. T. 87.*
 ἀπάγετ' ἐκτόπιον ὅτι τάχιστά με,
 ἀπάγετ', ᾧ φίλοι. *Ced. T. 1341.*
 ἄγετε μ' ὅτι τάχος, ἄγετε μ' ἐκποδῶν. *Ant. 1323.*
 τίνα θροεῖς λόγον; αἰ αἰ ὀλωλότ' ἄνδρ'. *Ib. 1287.*
 τίνα βοᾷς λόγον; ἔννεπε τίς φοβεῖ. *Hipp. 572.*
 μάκαρες εὐεδροί, ἀκμάζει βρετέων. *S. c. T. 96.*
 ποτνιαδες θεαί, ἀβάκχεντον αἰ. *Or. 312.*
 ἰὼ ἰὼ τύχα, ἕτερον εἰς ἀγῶν'. *Ib. 1551.*
 νίκαν, ᾧ φίλα, ἄνεχε χέρας, ἄνεχε. *Eur. El. 591.*
 ἃ ἃ ἰδὸν ἰδοῦ· ἄπεχε τῆς βοός. *Ag. 1125.*
 βαλὴν, ἴθι, ἴκου· ἔλθ' ἐπ' ἄκρον κόρυμ-βον. *Pers. 656.*
 φίλα φώνει μοι· ἴδ' ἀτρεμαῖαν ὡς. *Or. 146.*
 ἐκ χερὸς ἠγρεύσω; ἀπόδος, ᾧ φίλος, ἀπόδος. *Andr. 842.*
 ἔχου-σι Κάδμον κόρα· ἀνοιστρήσατέ νιν. *Bacch. 978.*
 δυσαχθές, πόποι, ἄφερτον κακόν. *Eum. 140.*
 πότερον αἰμάζει; ἰὼ μοι πόνων. *Phœn. 1304.*
 ἰκέτις ὄρμαθῶ; ἦ δούλα δούλοις. *Andr. 860.*
 βαρῦδικος ποινα· ἔμολε δ' ἐξ δόμον. *Choeph. 935.*

Θεόθεν εὔφραδαῖσιν ὠρμημένος.
 ἐπολολυζάτω. Ib. 941.
 ἐγὼ γάρ σ' ἐγώ, ἔκανον ὦ μέλεος. Ant. 1319.
 κατολοφύρομαι, κατολοφύρομαι,
 ὁ μέγας ὄλθος. Or. 333.
 ὡς πρέπει ματέρι μακαρία.
 ἀννμέναια δ'. Phoen. 356.
 τίνι μόρω θνήσκει, ἄδικος ἄδικα τ'. Bacch. 1041.
 ταλαίνας φρεσίν,
 Ἴτυν Ἴτυν στένονσ' ἀμφιθαλῆς κακοῖς. Ag. 1143.
 δίκαι καὶ θεοῖσιν οὗ ξυμπιτυεῖ,
 ὀλέθριον. Hec. 1030.

We now proceed to consider the varieties of this metre produced by the union of the Dochmius with other feet, either prefixed to the Dochmius or subjoined to it. The first example we shall quote is that in which a Dochmius is followed by a single Iambus: —

λόχον δ' ἐξέβαιν' | Ἄρης,
 κόρας ἔργα Παλ|λάδος.
 σφαγαὶ δ' ἀμφιβώμιοι
 Φρυγῶν, ἔν τε δεμν|ίοις
 καράτομος ἐρη|μία. Eur. Troad. 560.

Dindorf considers this as composed of an Iambus and Trochees: —

— I — — —

In the following a Dimeter catalectic is subjoined: —

βοᾶτιν τάλαι|αν ἀνδάν. Pers. 575.
 κλόνουσ λογχίμους | τε καὶ ναυέτας | ὀπλισμούςς. Ag. 405.

A Dimeter acatalectic: —

μελαμπαγὲς αἶ|μα φοίνιον. Sept. c. Th. 737.

This verse is preceded by an Antispast in Choeph. 26.: —

δι' αἰῶνος | δ' ἰνυμοῖσι βόσ|κεται κέαρ.

Longer Iambic forms are also subjoined: —

δερκομένοισι καὶ | δυσομμάτοις ὁμῶς. Eum. 388.
 ἰὼ γαῖα μαῖ|α, μωμένα μ' ἰάλλει. Choeph. 45.

A Trochaic dipodia follows the Dochmius, Ag. 1123. :—

ξυνανύτει βίον | δυντὸς αὐγαῖς.

We consider, in the next place, the additions made before the Dochmius. Thus it is preceded by a single Iambus :—

ἰὼ | πρόμαχ' ἐμῶν δόμων, τοῖσι δε δυστυχεῖν. Sept. c. Th. 482.

ἔχοντ' | ἀφιλον ἐν σάκει τοῦ χθονίου δέμας. Ib. 522.

by an Iambic syzygy :—

ἰὼ Σκαμάν|δρου πάτριον ποτόν. Ag. 1157.

ἴδοιτο δῆτ' | ἀνατον φυγάν. Suppl. 359.

σύ τοι πόλις | σὺ δὲ τὸ δῆμιον. Ib. 370.

ἰὼ γοναί, γοναί σωμαίων. Soph. El. 1232.

by longer forms of the Iambic metre :—

οἰστρηλάτῳ δὲ | δείματι δειλαίαν. Prom. V. 580.

βίᾳ χαλινῶν τ' | ἀναύδῳ μένει. Ag. 237.

θεοὺς βροτῶν ἀξ|ιοῦσθαι μέλειν. Ib. 370.

καὶ τίς σε κακοφρονῶν τίθη|

σε δαίμων ὑπερβαρῆς ἐμπιτρῶν. Ag. 1176.

An Amphibrach precedes the Dochmius, Pers. 269. 275. in the second place the arsis is resolved :—

τὰ πολλὰ | βέλεα παμμιγῆ.

ἀλίδονα | σώματα πολυεαφῆ.

Trochees also are prefixed to the Dochmius :—

σῖγα σῖγα λεπ|τὸν ἴχθος ἀρβύλης. Or. 140.

πῶς ἔχει λόγον | μετὰδος ᾧ φίλα. Ib. ant. 153.

A single Trochee is found, Sept. c. Th. 235. 241. :—

τίς τά | δε νέμεσις στυγεῖ;

τίμιον ἔδος ἰκόμαν.

A Dactyl is also prefixed to the Dochmius :—

ἀπτόμε|νον πυρὶ δαίῳ. Sept. c. Th. 222.

This might be taken for a Logaëdic verse; but the antistrophe shows that this cannot be the case :—

κρημμα|με|νᾶν νεφελαῖν ὀρθοῖ. Ib. 229.

An anacrusis is prefixed to this verse, Andr. 842. :—

τί | μοι ξίφος | ἐκ χειρὸς ἠγρεύσω ;

Several Dactyls are prefixed in the following, Phœn. 135. :—

οὗτος ὁ τᾶς Πολυνείκεος ᾧ γέρον αὐτοκα-
σιγνήτας νύμφας ὁμόγαμος κυρεῖ.

In this case the Dochmius itself usually begins with a Dactyl.

Very rarely a Spondee precedes the Dochmius :—

θρεῦμαι | φοβερά μεγάλη ἄχη. Sept. c. Th. 78.

Hermann considers the nature of this Spondee to be similar to that to which reference is made above. See p. 26.

Seidler does not notice the union of the Dochmius with an anapæstic Dimeter. This appears to occur in two passages, both however doubtful.

λυσσάδες ὁμοβρῶτες ἀποινόδικοι. Eur. Herc. F. 887.

τίς μ' ὑποδέεται πλευρὰς ὀδύνα. Eum. 842. 875.

In the latter passage Wieseler conjectures *πλευράς, ᾧ, δία*.

But more common than all is the union of the Cretic with the Dochmius: this Cretic either precedes, follows, or is intermixed with the Dochmius: sometimes more than one Cretic is thus employed :—

δαῖιον | μέλος ἐπαυλεῖται. Eur. Herc. F. 895.

πότερα δῆτ' ἐγὼ ποτιπέσω βρέτη | δαιμόνων; Sept. c. Th. 95.

κλύεις φθέγμα τᾶς | βούκερω | παρθένου; Prom. V. 588.

ὑπὸ δὲ κηρόπλαστος ὄσοβει δόναξ|

ἀχέτας | ὑπνοδόταν νόμον. Ib. 574. 575.

πυρὶ φλέξον ἢ χθονὶ κάλυψον ἢ |

ποντίοις | δάκεσι δὸς βοράν. Ib. 582.

ἀντίποιν' | ὡς τίνης | ματροφόνου δίας. Eum. 268.

χαρμοναὶ | δακρύων | ἔδοσαν ἐκβολάς. Eur. Herc. F. 743.

στερεὰ θανατόεντ' |

ᾧ κτανόντας τε καὶ |

θανόντας βλέποντες ἐμφυλίους. Ant. 1263.

ἐχθοδόπ' Ἀτρεΐδαις

οὐλίφ σὺν πάθει.]

μέγας ἄρ' ἦν ἐκεῖνος ἄρχων χρόνος. Aj. 932.

Hermann has suggested a doubt whether the Cretic which thus occurs in Dochmiac verses is a genuine Cretic, or whether it is not in reality identical with the latter part of the Dochmius itself: —

υ - ι - υ -

An argument in favour of this is drawn by him from the fact of the Molossus occurring also in union with the Dochmius, and being interchanged with the Cretic, as in some cases it appears to have been. There appears no sufficient reason for having recourse to such a supposition. The Cretic appears to be used, as probably the Bacchius was also, not from its actual identity, but from its rhythmical correspondence with a part of the Dochmius. The Molossus would be used in the same manner, the Dochmius resembling both —

υ - ι - υ -

according as the penultimate was long or short. The exchange of the Cretic and Molossus, in Dochmiac verses, is obviously made in the same way in which the latter part of the Dochmius itself is interchanged. Vide Herm. on Ion. v. 690.

This Cretic is frequently resolved: —

ποι δ' ἔτι τέλος ἐπάγει θεός;
 ἐπτάπυλον | ἔδος ἐπιφύου. Sept. c. Th. 157. 165.
 ἴδεθ' ὅπη | προνέμεται |
 τὸ δυσέριστον αἶμα φύσῶν Ἀρης. Soph. El. 1384.
 παράγεται | γὰρ ἐνέρων |
 δολιόπους ἀρωγὸς εἴσω στέγης. Ib. 1391.
 δρομάδες ὧ πτεροφόροι
 ποτνιαδες θεαί. Or. 311.
 ἵκετο τερμόνιον | ἐπὶ πάγον. Prom. V. 117.

Sometimes the Cretic is resolved in the strophe or antistrophe, but not in the corresponding place: *e. g.*

χαρμοναί | δακρύων | ἔδοσαν ἐκβολάς.
 τίς ὁ θεὸς | ἀνομίᾳ | χραίνων θνητὸς ὢν.
 Eur. Herc. F. 743. 757.
 πλαζόμενον λεύσσων |
 ἀπύοι, σχέτλια γάρ. Aj. 886.
 ἐχθοδόπ' Ἀτρείδαις |
 οὐλίφ σὺν πάθει. Ib. 932.

Besides the Cretic, the Molossus also appears to have been introduced in Dochmiac verses; but instances of this are rather uncommon. Or. 167. 186. :—

Θωύξασ' | ἔβαλες ἐξ ὕπνου.
οὐδὲ γὰρ | πόθον ἔχει βορᾶς.

Here Hermann formerly corrected οὐδέν, but subsequently preferred οὐδέ, in which case the Cretic corresponds with the Molossus in the antistrophe. Another instance of this occurs in Ion. 690. if the emendation which Hermann here proposes is correct.*

The Bacchius also was united with the Dochmius †: e. g.

Ἄγνιεῦ τ' | Ἀπόλλων ἐμός. Ag. 1081.
πότην', ἐπηνδύμαν,
ὅτ' ἐς τόνδ' Ἀτρειδᾶν ἕβρις πᾶσ' ἐχώρει,
ὄτε τὰ πάτρια τέχνα παρεδίδοσαν. Phil. 395.
ἰὼ μοι πόνων,
ἰὼ Ζεῦ, ἰὼ γᾶ,
ὁμογενῆ ψυχάν. Phœn. 1289.

Dochmiac verses are often followed by a short Logæedic series: e. g.

τὰν ἀφανῆ θεὸν | καὶ σὲ λιταῖς σεξίζειν. Soph. Œd. Col. 1557.
σῶμα τ' ἀνικάτου | θηρὸς ὄν ἐν πύλαισι. antistroph.
ἀλιβάτοις ἦν' ἀλ|κῆ πίσυννος μέμυκε. Æsch. Suppl. 351.
ἰπό τε γᾶν φυγῶν | οὐποτ' ἐλευθεροῦται. Eum. 175.

In this case the arsis of the Dochmius preceding is usually resolved. A few exceptions are found, e. g. Eum. 791. S. c. T. 771.

This Logæedic verse occurs thrice after a Dochmiac Dimeter in Æsch. Suppl. 656. Cf. Choeph. 466. Suppl. 630. Another Dactyl is prefixed to it in S. c. T. 485. 525. :—

* Possibly the following may be an instance of the Molossus and Bacchius interchanged:—

ᾄ ᾄ σύρ|ιγγος ὅπως πνοιᾶ. Or. 145.
ὀλεῖς εἰ | βλέφαρα κινήσεις. Ib. 158.

If the Dochmius is prefixed, ∨ - - ∨ ∩ | - ∩ -, we shall have at the close of the verse two Molossi; or if we read πνοιᾶ with Aldus, we shall then have a Cretic and a Molossus.

† This is denied by Hermann, who considers this verse as a Dochmiac and Cretic.

Ζεὺς νεμέτωρ ἐπίδοι κοταίνων.
 πρόσθε πυλᾶν κεφαλὰν ἰάψειν.

This Logaædic series Hermann prefers to consider as a hypercatalectic form of the Dochmius; in the same way he regards the verses which close a strophe in S. c. T. 421. 456., and which are of the form called Ithyphallic: —

ὀλομένων ἰδέσθαι.
 δορί ποτ' ἐκλαπάξει.

There remains to be noticed the prefixing of two, three, or four short syllables to the Dochmius: —

καλὸς ἀγὼν ἐν αἵ-
 ματι στάζουσαν | χέρα | περιβαλεῖν τέκνου. Eur. Bacch. 1164.
 χεῖρ' ἀπὸ κλιμάκων | ποδὸς | ἵχρος ἐπαντέλλων. Phœn. 102.

Hermann considers these short syllables to be the resolution of a long arsis, an instance of which, according to him, occurs in Phœn. 330, 331.: —

ῆ̄ | ποθεινὸς φίλοις.
 ῆ̄ | ποθεινὸς Θήβαις.

These verses may also be considered as Cretics; in which the second has a Molossus combined with the Cretic.

Three short syllables are found prefixed: —

δίδυμα | τέκεα πότερος ἄρα πότερον αἰμάξει. Phœn. 1304.

In Ag. 1407. 1426. we have four short syllables: —

χθονοτρεφές | ἔδανὸν ῆ̄ ποτόν.
 περίφρονα δ' | ἔλακες, ὥσπερ οὔν.
 ἴεα τάδε | νεύθεν ἦλθέ μοι. Soph. Œd. Col. 1447.
 ἴδε μάλα | μέγας ἐρείπεται. Ib. 1462.
 πάλιν ἀνὰ | πόδα σὸν εἰλίξεις. Or. 171.
 μέλεον ἀπόφονον αἶμα δούς. Ib. 189.

Hermann quotes Œd. T. 661. as an instance of five short syllables inserted amongst Dochmiacs; but this passage ought probably to be differently arranged.*

* The nature of these short syllables, thus prefixed to the Dochmius, is involved in great uncertainty. Vide Seidler, De Vers. Dochm. p. 151. seqq. If we examine the instances in which they occur, we shall find that in

Bacchiac verses are not of very frequent occurrence in the Tragic writers. Hephæstion remarks:— τὸ δὲ βακχιακὸν σπάνιον ἔστιν, ὥστε εἰ καὶ πού ποτε ἐμπέσοι, ἐπὶ βραχὺ εὐρίσκεσθαι. The instances he gives are the following:—

ὁ ταῦρος δ' ἔοικεν κυρτίζειν τιν' ἀρχάν·
φθάσαντος δ' ἐπ' ἔργοις προπηθήσεται νιν.

That, however, they are never found at all, as Hermann appears inclined to suppose, is improbable, especially seeing that this metre, as observed by Dionysius of Halicarnassus, whom he quotes, has in it something very dignified and majestic*:— ἀξίωμα ἔχει καὶ μέγεθος. De Comp. Verb. p. 228.

The nature of the Bacchius is not very accurately ascertained. Hermann appears correct in referring it to the Trochaic

every case the Dochmius itself begins with short syllables. The passages which appear to the contrary, *e. g.* Hec. 1076. Iph. A. 1475., are not genuine instances. There appears, therefore, to be a species of relation between the short syllables thus prefixed and those which follow. Whether their rhythmically correspond is not easy to discover. We might consider three syllables, and four also, as having an Iambic rhythm (⏏⏏, ⏏⏏⏏), and thus uniting with the Iambic rhythm at the beginning of the Dochmius; but this obviously does not explain the occurrence of the two short syllables prefixed, as in the examples Bacch. 1164. Phœn. 102. It is not impossible that these syllables may be prefixed in a manner analogous to the base, *i. e.* without actual rhythm, but as introductory to the measure. It is not necessary, from the nature of the Dochmius, that their rhythm, if any, should correspond; for we have the Dactyl and Trochee preceding the Dochmius, by which an irregular rhythm is produced, the thesis of the one foot and the anacrusis of the Dochmius being thus brought together. The Dochmius appears, in fact, to have been a measure in which rhythmical accuracy was not very closely observed; hence we need be less surprised at such anomalies as these occurring in it. Vide Arist. quoted above, p. 44. Nothing can be decided by the antistrophic passages, since the short syllables are always repeated, the only examples alleged to the contrary belonging to other metres.

* There appears to be an identity of nature between the Bacchius, Molossus, and Amphibrach. Of these the last seems to be the original form ⏏⏏⏏, consisting of a Trochee with an anacrusis; hence the middle syllable is long

class (Vide El. Doctr. Metr. lib. II. cap. xxiii. 1), as consisting of an anacrusis and Spondee. The Grammarians wrongly considered it as formed by contraction from the Pæonic foot. Vide Arist. Quint. quoted by Hermann, *ib.* xix. 2.

The following are instances in which this measure appears to have been introduced by the Tragic writers.

The Bacchiac Dimeter, where the Monometer is added to the series: —

<i>δοκεῖς γάρ; τί μὴν οὖν;</i>	
<i>θρασὺς γοῦν ἐς ἡμᾶς.</i>	
<i>τίν' ἀλκήν; τίν' αἰνεῖς;</i>	
<i>Ὀδυσσῆ.</i>	Eur. Rhes. 706—708.
<i>τί λάσκων; δυσοίζων.</i>	antistr.
<i>τί δρᾶς δή; τί ταρβεῖς;</i>	
<i>καθ' ἡμᾶς περᾶσαι.</i>	
<i>τίν' ἀνδρῶν;</i>	Ib. 724—727.

These Dimeters Hermann considers as Dochmiac hypercatalectics: —

υ - - - υ - -

His reasons, which do not appear very convincing, will be found in El. Doctr. Metr. lib. II. cap. xxi. 29.

A Trimeter is found Bacch. 992.: —

φονεύουσα λαιμῶν διαμπάξ.

The Tetrameter is a form of not infrequent occurrence: —

<i>τίς ἀχῶ; τίς οὐμὰ προσέπτα μ' ἀφεγγής;</i>	Æsch. Prom. V. 15.
<i>ὄτ' ἐς τόνδ' Ἀτρειδᾶν ἕβρις πᾶσ' ἐχώρει.</i>	Soph. Phil. 396.
<i>ἐγὼ μὲν τὸ κείνων κακὸν τῷδε κέρδος.</i>	antistroph.
<i>ἄφερτον φίλοισιν δυσίατον ἀλκὰ δ'.</i>	Æsch. Ag. 1094.
<i>τάχος γὰρ τόδ' ἔσται· προτείνει δὲ χεῖρ ἐκ.</i>	antistroph.

in all three. By making the final syllable of the Trochee long there results a Bacchius: —

υ / υ

likewise by lengthening the anacrusis, and preserving the final doubtful syllable long, we have the Molossus: —

υ / υ

The Palimbacchius, which would result from a long anacrusis and short thesis, appears not to have been used by the poets (cf. Hephæst. ch. 13. p. 80.), although Dionysius expresses a contrary opinion. The identity of these feet appears to be proved by their being continually interchanged in the species of verse termed Ischiorrhagic.

It will be observed that each Bacchius almost invariably terminates with a word; instances to the contrary, such as —

κακὸν τῷδε κέρδος. Phil. 512.
 φονεύουσα λαιμῶν. Bacch. 992.
 δυσιάτων ἀλκά. Ag. 1103.

being comparatively rare.

Sometimes the last syllable of the final Bacchius is short: this indicates that it does not unite metrically with the succeeding line: —

στενάζω; τί ῥέζω; γελῶμαι δύσοιστα
 πολίταις ἔπαθον ἰὼ μέγала τοι. Eum. 788.

A similar instance occurs, Bacch. 1181. 1197.: —

τίς ἄλλα; τὰ Κάδμον' τί Κάδμον: γένεθλα.
 περισσὸν περισσῶς ἁγάλλει; γέγηθα.

The hiatus which occurs in Phœn. 1305. in place of the long syllable: —

ἰὼ Ζεῦ, ἰὼ γᾶ,

is to be referred to the same principle as the same hiatus in the Dochmius and other verses. See above, p. 49. seqq. Cf. also Phil. 396.

In Soph. El. 1242. we have a Bacchiac Trimeter preceded by an Iambic syzygy: —

περισσὸν ἄχ|θος ἔνδον γυναικῶν ὄν αἰεί.
 ἐπεὶ σε νῦν | ἀφράστως τ' ἀέλπτως τ' ἐσείδον. antistroph.

Hermann (El. Doctr. Metr. ii. 21. 27.), agreeably to the view which he takes of the Bacchius, considers this as a Dochmius interposed between an Iambic and Trochaic dipodia.

In Bacch. 1174. we have an Ionic a minore placed after a Bacchius: —

Κιθαιρών' τί Κιθαιρών';
 ἐπαινεῖς τί δ' ἐπαινῶ; antistroph.

Vide Seidler, De Vers. Dochm. p. 137. who wrongly refers to an incorrect reading of Eum. 788. as an example of this. Her-

mann includes these in the class of Dochmiacs in which an Anapæst is substituted for the usual form (see above, p. 47.). They may also be scanned as Glyconics.

The anacrusis of the Bacchius is usually short: a long anacrusis appears in a few instances to answer to a short one:—

ἰδοὺ τόνδ' ἄθρησον.
καὶ μὰν τόνδ' ἄθρησον. Eur. Ion. 190. 201.
εἰδείης ἄν φιλῶν
εἰδείης ἄν τύχας. Eur. Suppl. 623. 624.

The antistrophic lines in the latter passage are:—

πόλει μου ξύμμαχος
γενοῦ τᾷδ' εὐμενής.

In such verses as the following the Cretic or Molossus are united with the Bacchius:—

ᾧ Παιᾶν φανείης. Eur. Alc. 92.
κασίγνηται σεμναὶ τοῦ Φοίβου. Ion. 467.
τὸν ᾧ τᾶν πυρφόρων. CEd. Tyr. 200.
ἐμοὶ χρῆν συμφορᾶν. Hec. 629.

A single Bacchius appears in some cases to be inserted amongst Iambic lines: e. g.

παπαῖ, φεῦ. Phil. 785.
προσέρπει. Ib. 787.
τί φής, παῖ; Ib. 804.

But since this, as Hermann observes, has in other places the last syllable short, it is not distinguishable from the Iambic Monometer catalectic, which also occurs in the same situation: e. g. CEd. T. 1471. 1475. etc.

The union of the Bacchius with a Dochmius has been already noticed, p. 55. It is prefixed to a Glyconic in CEd. Col. 123. 155.

DACTYLIC VERSES.

The Dactylic is the most ancient form of verse with which we are acquainted; being the form in which the poems of Homer, the oldest authentic poetry existing, were composed, and in which the oracular responses, which are found scattered through the ancient historians, were chiefly delivered. This species of verse, as used by Homer, was called the Epic or Heroic*; the former of these names being derived from its being the form in which the Epos, or poetic story, was written; and the latter from its being used for the celebration of the exploits of Heroes, whose deeds formed the chief subject of the most ancient poetical compositions.

The form in which Dactylic verses were used by these writers, was the Hexameter †, consisting of six feet. Each foot in Dactylic verse, as observed above, is said by metrical writers to constitute a metre; hence a Dactylic verse contains as many metres as it has feet.

Dactylic verses are varied by the frequent substitution of the Spondee for the Dactyl, the Spondee being formed by the contraction of the two short syllables of the Dactyl, and therefore equivalent in time ‡:—

- ∪ ∪
- -

The characteristic of the Dactylic metre is the double thesis or anacrusis, - ∪ ∪, ∪ ∪ -, as the single one is of the Trochaic; the Dactylic metre consequently includes also the Anapæstic, Choriambic, and Ionic metres.

* Schol. ad Hephæst. p. 177. ed. Gaisf.: 'Ηρωϊκὸν δὲ καλεῖται τὸ μέτρον, ἔπειπερ "Ὀμηροῦ ὁ ποιητὴς τὰς τῶν Ἡρώων πράξεις διεξιὼν τούτῳ κέχρηται τῷ μέτρῳ. On the meaning of the word ἔπος and ἐποποιία, the reader may refer to Eustathius Proœm. ad Il. p. 2., also quoted by Gaisford on Hephæst. p. 376.

† Aristid. de Mus. apud. Gaisf. Hephæst. p. 195.: μόνον τὸ ἑξάμετρον ταύτης τυγχάνει τῆς προσηγορίας, σεμνότερον γὰρ γίνεται διὰ τὸ μέγεθος.

‡ A question is raised by Hermann (El. Doctr. Metr. lib. II. cap. xxvi. 25.), whether the last foot of the Dactylic Hexameter is in its nature a Trochee or a Spondee. He appears to reason correctly, that if the Tragic Dactylic verse is divided, according to his idea, into dipodiæ, the last foot is probably

The introduction of the Spondee was in some instances carried to such an extent, that purely Spondiac verses are occasionally found amongst Dactylic lines. This practice, however, does not appear to have been extensively admitted.

ψυχὴν κικλήσκων Πατροκλῆος δειλοῖο. Π. Ψ. 221.

In the fifth place of the Hexameter verse, the Spondee appears to have been more sparingly introduced than in any other: instances, however, of its employment in this place occur very often; in many cases it serves for the introduction of proper names, which could not otherwise be adapted to the close of the verse, as Ἀπόλλωνα, Ἀτρείδαο, Πηλείωνα, but frequently in other words also: *e. g.*

Μοῦσαι Πιερίθην ἀοιδῆσιν κλείουσαι,

Δεῦτε δὴ ἐννέπετε σφέτερον πατέρ' ὕμνειουσαι. Hes. Op. et D. 1. 2.

Στήθεσσι λασίοισι διάνδιχα μερμήριζεν. Π. Α. 189.

In the shorter forms of Dactylic verse this licence is seldom permitted: an instance occurs in a Pentameter, Æsch. Ag. 139. 159. :—

Αἴλιον αἴλιον εἶπέ τὸ δ' εἶ νικάτω.

It is evident, from the constitution of the Dactyl, that as mere equivalents in time,* the Anapæst and Proceleusmatic* might also have been interchanged with the Dactyl:—

— ∪ ∪
 ∪ ∪ —
 — ∪ ∪ ∪
 ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪

These feet, however, appear to have been rigorously excluded from Dactylic verses.

The instances referred to by Hermann (El. Doctrin. Metr.

a Spondee, as this would render the measure more equal throughout; whilst, on the other hand, in the Heroic Hexameter, which often admits the Trochaic form in the middle of the line (in the cæsura called by grammarians *κατὰ τρίτον τροχαῖον*, *e. g.* αὖτις ἔπειτα πέδονδε κυλίνδετο λᾶας ἀναίδης, where a Trochee is cut off after the second foot), he thinks it likely the Trochee was preferred. The final syllable of the verse being common, this conclusion would not be affected by its being long.

* Aristid. de Mus. apud. Gaisf. Hephæst. p. 195.: τὸ δὲ δακτυλικὸν ἐπιδέχεται δάκτυλον, σπονδαῖον, ὡς ἰσόχρονον* προκελευσματικὸν δὲ οὐδαμῶς* ἀπρεπέως γὰρ διὰ τὸ τῶν βραχέων πλήθος.

lib. II. cap. xxv. 2.) sc. Eur. Troad. 821. 841. Andr. 483. 491. are, as he observes, not to the purpose. The same may be said of the passages cited by Seidler (De Vers. Doctm. p. 43. seq.).

The usual form of the Hexameter, as already observed, p. 21., is that in which the verse is catalectic in a disyllable. The final syllable of the Dactylic verse being common, the verse will end with a Trochee or a Spondee, according to the pleasure of the writer: —

Ἦτοι ὄγ' ὡς εἰπών, κατ' ἄρ' ἔζετο· τοῖσι δ' ἀνέστη
 Κάλχας Θεστορίδης οἰωνοπόλων ὄχ' ἄριστος. II. A. 68. 69.
 βᾶθι, τάλαιν', ἱερῶν δαπέδων ἄπο Περσεφονείας.
 βᾶθι καὶ ἀντίασον γονάτων, ἐπι χεῖρα βαλοῦσα. Eur. Suppl. 271.

Instances occur, although but rarely, in which the acatalectic form of the Hexameter is employed: —

πρὸς σέ γε νειάδος, ὦ φίλος, ὦ δοκιμώτατος Ἑλλάδι.
 ἄντομαι, ἀμφιπιτυῖσα τὸ σὸν γόνυ καὶ χεῖρα δειλαία.
 Eur. Suppl. 277. 278.
 ἀλλ' ὦ παντοίας φιλότητος ἀμειβόμεναι χάριν.
 ἰὼ παντλάμων Νιόβα, σέ δ' ἔγωγε νέμω θεόν. Soph. El. 134. 150.

Dactylic verses, as used by the Tragic writers*, differ from the Heroic Hexameter, in not presenting so great a variety of cæsura, and consequent flexibility of rhythm; this constant change of

* Ancient writers on metre have laid it down that there is an essential distinction between the Heroic Hexameter and the Dactylic metre as used by the Tragic poets. The arsis or long syllable of the Heroic Dactyl, they say, is not so long in its nature as the arsis of the common Dactyl: i. e. that it is longer than a short, but not so long as one long syllable. This arsis, the quantity of which is as thus described, they term *ἄλογος*, or irrational; i. e. not preserving its due proportion: and this is supposed to have given to the Heroic measure a liveliness and flexibility which did not belong to the more equable rhythm of other Dactyls, in which the long syllable accurately corresponded to the two short ones. The same is affirmed by them to be the case in a species of Anapæsts called Cyclian; which will be noticed below. The passage from Dionysius is as follows (p. 224. ed. Schäf.): — *οἱ μέντοι ῥυθμικοὶ τούτου τοῦ ποδὸς τὴν μακρὰν βραχύτεραν εἶναί φασι τῆς τελείας, οὐκ ἔχοντες δὲ εἰπεῖν πόσῃ, καλοῦσιν αὐτὴν ἄλογον*: i. e. non debitâ proportione longam, qualis in capite versus Dactylici sperari posset. Huds. A more important difference, if true, between the Heroic and Dactylic verse, is that the latter appears to be divided into dipodia: the nature of the arsis and the neglect of cæsura visible in these verses seeming to justify this opinion. Vide Herm. El. D. M. lib. II. cap. xxiv. 4. 7.

rhythm in the Heroic verse, adapting it especially for long poetical compositions.* In Tragic Dactyls, on the other hand, the cæsura is often very carelessly employed or even neglected altogether, as in Suppl. v. 277. already quoted. Take, for example, also such a verse as:—

αἵματι Θήβας, κῶμον ἀνανυλότατον προχορεύεις.
πένθεα γαίης, Σφιγγὸς ἀμουσοτάταισι σὺν ῥδαῖς.† Phœn. 802. 820.

A species of Dactylic verse, called the Bucolic, need only be mentioned here, as it has nothing in common with the Dactylic verses of Tragedy. The distinguishing feature of this verse is the cæsura which occurs after the fourth foot, which must be a Dactyl, and not a Spondee. This is very commonly observed in Theocritus: e. g.

Ἄδύ τι τὸ ψιθύρισμα καὶ ἅπιτύς, αἵπολε, τήνα
Ἄ ποτὶ ταῖς παγαῖσι μελισσῶεται, ἄδύ τε καὶ τύ.‡ Theocr. Id. i. 1.

Next to the Hexameter, the most conspicuous form of Dactylic verse used by the Tragic writers, is the Tetrameter acatalectic:—

δῶρον δὲ μὴ ποτ' ἐγὼ ταλακάρδιος.
καὶ γὰρ ἄλοὺς ἐφόνευσα καὶ ὤλεσα. antistr.
Soph. Œd. Col. 540. 547.

These Tetrameters are for the most part found united in systems, an example of which is given above, p. 21. In this case, according to the law of verses thus constructed, the final syllable is preserved pure, and words are often divided between two verses, as will be seen in the example cited.

* The discussion of the Heroic Hexameter being foreign to the purpose of this treatise, the reader is referred to Hermann, *El. Doctr. Metr.* lib. ii. cap. xxvi., where he will find abundant details on this subject.

† These, however, as Hermann observes, may also be divided as a Dimeter and Tetrameter.

‡ Terentianus Maurus quotes this passage from Theocritus, and observes that in Virgil it is not of such frequent occurrence:—

Plurimus hoc pollet Siculæ telluris alumnus.
Ne Græcum immittam versum mutabo Latinum:
Dulce tibi pinus submurmurat: en tibi, pastor,
Proxima fonticulis: et tu quoque dulcia pangis.
Noster rarus eo Pastor Maro: sed tamen inquit,
Dic mihi, Damoceta, eujum pecus? an Melibœi?

In acatalectic Dactyls it is obvious, from the nature of the case, that the final foot of the verse must be a Dactyl, i. e. must not be exchanged for a Spondee; since, in this case, it would be undistinguishable from a Dactylic verse catalectic in a disyllable. Hermann has, however, correctly remarked that in a *system* of acatalectic Tetrameters this rule need not be so carefully observed; the character of the measure sufficiently indicating the nature of the Dactylic foot.

In Phil. v. 1196—1202, we have an example of what appears to be an acatalectic series, in which the Spondee is interchanged with the Dactyl at the close of the verse:—

βᾱθί νυν, ᾧ τάλαν, ᾧς σε κελεύομεν.
 οὐδέποτ' οὐδέποτ', ἴσθι τόδ' ἔμπεδον,
 οὐδ' εἰ πυρφόρος ἀστεροπητῆς
 βροντᾶς αὐγαῖς μ' εἴσι φλογίζων.
 ἔρρέτω Ἰλιον, οἱ θ' ὑπ' ἐκείνῳ
 πάντες ὅσοι τόδ' ἔτλασαν ἐμοῦ ποδὸς ἄρθρον ἀπῶσαι.
 ἀλλ', ᾧ ξένοι, ἔν γέ μοι εὐχος ὀρέξατε.

Here, it will be observed, the Tetrameter is not continued to the close of the lines; this is the reading of the MSS. Brunck has suggested to double the words ἔν γέ μοι, and reading ξεῖνοι for ξένοι, arranges the lines thus:—

πάντες ὅσοι τόδ' ἔτλασαν ἐμοῦ ποδὸς
 ἄρθρον ἀπῶσαι. ἀλλ', ᾧ ξεῖνοι,
 ἔν γέ μοι, ἔν γέ μοι, εὐχος ὀρέξατε.

The hiatus after ἀπῶσαι need be no objection after the stop; the same may be said of the hiatus after ξεῖνοι (vid. p. 50. seq.). Hermann proposes in the latter part of the verse to read ἀλλὰ τόδ', ᾧ ξένοι.

These Tetrameters are often combined with a Dimeter acatalectic. Cf. Œd. Col. 1673. This is succeeded by an Iambic Dimeter catalectic, Soph. Œd. C. 235.:—

αἴθις ἄφορμος ἐμᾶς χθονὸς ἔκθορε
 μή τι πέρα χρέος
 ἐμᾶ πόλει προσάψης.

Cf. Soph. El. 211. 212.

The following are other forms of Dactylic metre found in the Tragic writers.

The Dimeter catalectic in a disyllable; this is called an Adonic :—

τοῖσδ' ὁμόφωνον. Æsch. Ag. 158.

τέκνα φονεύσης. Eur. Med. 851.

The Trimeter catalectic in a disyllable is not an uncommon form : a series of these occurs in Soph. Trach. 112. :—

πολλὰ γὰρ ὄστ' ἀκάμαντος

ἢ Νότον ἢ Βορέα τις

κύματ' ἐν εὐρεί πόντῳ.

which are followed by the same form, catalectic in a syllable :

βάντ' ἐπιόντα τ' ἴδη.

Cf. Eur. Troad. 1094. 1098.

In the antistrophe to the passage, Trach. 112., the first line ends in the middle of a word, which proves that these verses are connected :—

ᾧν ἐπιμεφρομένα σ' ἄ-

δέϊα μὲν, ἀντία δ' οἶσω.

Gaisford cites as instances of this species, Trach. 501. 503. 511. 513.

A Spondee is sometimes found in the first place, in which case, as Hermann remarks, this verse is identical in form with the Pherecratean : e. g.

ἀλκᾷ σύμφυτος αἰών. Ag. 108.

τιμὴν καὶ κλέος οὔτοι. Andr. 779.

The Tetrameter catalectic in a syllable :—

πολλὰ βροτῶν διαμειβομένα. Æsch. Suppl. 543.

Gaisford quotes as an instance :—

πήματα πήμασιν ἐξέυρη. Or. 1254.

But this verse, in which we find the unusual occurrence of a Spondee in the place of the last Dactyl, has been more correctly classed by Seidler amongst Dochmiacs. De Vers. Dochm. p. 49.

An instance of the Pentameter occurs, Eur. Troad. 837. :—

καλλιγάλα τρέφεις Πριάμοιο δὲ γαῖαν.

Cf. Bacch. 168. This form has been noticed above, as having

a Spondee in the fourth place. The same form, but catalectic in a syllable, is:—

τῶν μεγάλων Δαναῶν ὑποκληζομένην.
ἢ Φοὸν εἰρεσίας ζυγὸν ἐζόμενον. Soph. Aj. 225. 249.

In the following, the Spondee at the close of the second verse is more correctly referred to the line following, as a base:—

ἄφθιτον, ἀκαμάταν ἀποτρύεται
ἰλλομένων ἄρότρων ἔτος εἰς ἔτος ἰππεί-
ω γένει πολεῦον. Antig. 338.

The Tragic poets appear to have carefully preserved the correspondence between the strophe and antistrophe in the Dactylic measure, by making similar feet answer to each other. See, for instance, Eur. Phæn. 796. seqq. In proper names it was allowable to neglect this rule, and to substitute the Spondee for the Dactyl, Soph. Œd. Tyr. 153. 161.:—

Θήβας; ἐκτέταμαι φοβερὰν φρένα, δείματι πάλλων.
"Αρτεμιν, ἃ κυκλόεντ' ἀγορᾶς θρόνον εὐκλέα θάσσει. antistr.
πολλὰ βροτῶν διαμειβομένα. Suppl. 543.
Παμφύλων τε διορνυμένα. Ib. 552. antistr.

Cf. Andr. 135. 141.

This licence is admitted in a word which is not a proper name in Ag. 104. 122.:—

κύριός εἰμι θροεῖν ὕδιον κράτος αἴσιον ἀνδρῶν.
κεδνὸς δὲ στρατόμαντις ἰδὼν δυὸ λήμασι δισσοῦς.

Another instance of the same kind occurs Phæn. 811. 829. in which Hermann's attempt at emendation appears improbable: the passage is:—

ἦ δεινὰ τις Ἔρις θεὸς ἃ τάδε.

To which the antistrophic line corresponding is:—

οὐδ' οἱ μὴ νόμιμοί ποτε παῖδες.

When we find the Dactylic rhythm interrupted by a Spondee in the middle of a line, and this occurs also at the same place in the antistrophe, the verse is not to be scanned from beginning to end as a single Dactylic series, but as divided into two parts at the point where the interruption of the rhythm occurs:—

τᾶς ἐπικεκλιμένας ὄχθους ἱεροῖς, ἴν' ἐλαίας. Eur. Troad. 797.

τὸν ἐν λέ|χει προδόταν κακόννυμφόν.

Cf. Troad. 802.

Æolic Verses. A disyllabic base, consisting either of a Pyrrhic, Iambus, Trochee, or Spondee, was prefixed to a form of verse much used by the Æolians, composed of pure Dactyls, and terminating in a Cretic.* These verses were called by the Grammarians *Æolic*. Upon this model the Tragedians do not appear to have constructed Dactylic verse. They however used a trisyllabic base with this form, as will appear from the following passage:—

παρὰ δὲ | κνανέων πελαγέων διδύ|μας ἄλός.

κατὰ δὲ | τακόμενος μέλεος μελέ|αν πάθαν. Soph. Ant. 967. 977.

Hermann considers a series of long Dactylic verses, which occurs in Pers. 864, seqq., to be an instance of this species of verse; the absence of the Dactyl in the first place in every instance except one only, which he therefore corrects, appears to favour this hypothesis. By others they are considered only as longer forms of Dactylic metre. Dactylic verses are occasionally found, either consisting of pure Dactyls, or in conjunction with other metres, in which seven or even eight Dactyls occur consecutively. See, for example, Prom. V. 165. 166. Pers. 852. 859.

LOGAÆDIC VERSES.

Logaædic verses are composed of Dactyls and Trochees, united under a single arsis. The name is derived from their occupying a sort of middle position between the prosaic rhythm of the Trochee and the more lively measure of the Dactyl. Hephæstion, vii. 3.: ἔστι δὲ καί τινα λογαοιδικὰ καλούμενα δακ-

* Vide p. 17. Other forms were catalectic, such as:—

δυρωρῶ πόδες ἐπτορῦγιοι.

Also that which, as Hephæstion says, was called Ἔπος Αἰολικόν.

κέλομαι τινα τὸν χαρίεντα Μένωνα κάλεσαι.
εἰ χρῆ συμποσίας ἐπ' ὄνασιν ἐμοὶ γεγενῆσθαι.

Gaisford refers to this species:—

στέγειν | ἢ τί λέγειν πρὸς ἄνδρ' ὑπόπταν; Soph. Phil. 136.

φρουρεῖν | ὄμμ' ἐπὶ σῶ μάλιστα καιρῶ. Ib. 151.

τοῦδ' ἐχ|θίονι συντυχόντα θνατῶν. Ib. 683.

ἀνδρός | τοι τὸ μὲν εὔ δίκαιον εἰπεῖν. Ib. 1140.

These may, however, also be considered as Choriambic. The same is true of the following, which have been also regarded as Logæædic verses with a Trochaic base:—

• δηξί|θυμον ἔρωτος ἄνθος. Æsch. Ag. 744.

βλαστά|νειν ἀκόρεστον οἰζόν. Ib. 756.

γὰς ἀπ' | Ἀσίδος ἦλθ' ἐπ' αἶαν. Pers. 270.

ELEGIAC VERSES.

The Elegiac verse, which is referred by Hephæstion to the class of Asynartetes, will be conveniently noticed as an appendage to the Dactylic metre, this verse being found only in conjunction with the Heroic Hexameter. Its constitution is that of two Dactylic penthemimers, in the latter of which the Dactyls are preserved pure. Some of the ancient writers define this verse to consist of two Dactyls, a Spondee, and two Anapæsts; but the cæsure, which invariably occurs in the middle of the verse, is against this hypothesis. The final arsis of the first penthemimer is always long, and must either end with a word, or with one of which the latter part is cut off by elision.

The Elegiac verse was hardly ever used by the Tragic poets, as appears from their writings; the only instance extant occurs in some elegant verses in Eur. Andr. 103—116.:—

Ἰλίφ αἰπεινᾶ Πάρις οὐ γάμον, ἀλλὰ τιν' ἔταν

Ἥγάγετ' ἐναίαν εἰς θαλάμους Ἐλέναν.

Ἄς ἔνεκ', ὧ Τροία, δορὶ καὶ πυρὶ δηϊάλωτον

Εἰλέε σ' ὁ χιλιόναυς Ἑλλάδος ὠκὺς Ἄρης.

Καὶ τὸν ἐμὸν μελέας πόσιν Ἐκτορα, τὸν περὶ τείχη
 Εἶλκνυε διφρεῶν παῖς ἄλλας Θέτιδος.
 Ἀντὰ δ' ἐκ θαλάμων ἀγόμεν ἐπὶ θῖνα θαλάσσης,
 Δουλοσύναν στυγερὰν ἀμφιβαλοῦσα κάρφ.
 Πολλὰ δὲ δάκρυνά μοι κατέβα χροός, ἀνίκ' ἔλειπον
 Ἄστυ τε καὶ θαλάμους καὶ πόσιν ἐν κονίαις·
 ὦ μοι ἐγὼ μελέα, τί μ' ἐχρῆν ἔτι φέγγος ὀρᾶσθαι,
 Ἑρμῖονας δούλαν; ἃς ὑπο τειρομένα
 Πρὸς τὸδ' ἄγαλμα θεᾶς ἰκέτις περὶ χεῖρε βαλοῦσα
 Τάκομαι, ὡς πετρίνα πιδακόεσσα λιθάς.

It is hardly necessary to remark that the Elegiac verse does not occur by itself. The name Elegiac was derived, as Terentianus Maurus observes, from this metre being used to express the tender emotions:—

Hos elegos dixere, solet quod clausula talis
 Tristibus, ut tradunt, aptior esse modis.

So Ovid, Ep. Sapph. :—

Fleudus amor meus est: elegeia flebile carmen.

ANAPÆSTIC VERSES.

The Anapæstic metre is the reverse of the Dactylic: hence the Anapæst is also called by some writers *ἀντιδάκτυλος*. Atil. Fort. p. 2691. It is formed from the Dactylic in the same manner in which the Iambic is formed from the Trochaic, viz. by the prefixing of an anacrusis, which, in the case of the Anapæst, is disyllabic:—

υ υ ι / υ υ υ - υ υ - υ υ - υ υ

The Anapæstic metre is usually divided into dipodiæ, each of which, as in the case of Iambic or Trochaic verse, is termed a metre; herein it differs from the Dactylic, in which, as already observed, every foot forms a metre by itself.

The Anapæst admits of being interchanged with the Spondee,

to which it becomes equivalent by the contraction of the anacrusis:—

— —

It also admits the Dactyl, which is formed from the resolution of the second syllable of the Spondee:—

— —

The Tribrach is obviously not admitted; the Proceleusmatic (— — —), very rarely appears.

The Proceleusmatic appears to have been allowed as a substitute for the Anapæst in Pers. 930.:—

αἰνῶς αἰνῶς ἐπὶ γόνυ κέκλιται.

Gaisford considers the following also as an example:—

κακοφάτιδα βοῶν κακομέλετον ἰάν. Ib. 936. 937.

In Eur. Or. 1491. we find several instances:—

ἐγένοντο Φρύγες, ὅσον Ἄρεος ἄλκᾶν
ἤσσοιες Ἑλλάδος ἐγενόμεθ' αἰχμᾶς.
ὁ μὲν οἰχόμενος φυγᾶς, ὁ δὲ νέκυς ὦν.

There is a singular species of Anapæsts which has been termed *Spondiac*: i. e. consisting only of Spondees. Catalectic verses are often inserted in this species amongst those which are acatalectic. Examples of these verses may be found in Eur. Hec. 152. seqq.:—

ποιαν, ἢ ταύταν ἢ κείναν
στείχω; ποῖ δ' ἦσω; ποῦ τις θεῶν.
πολλὰς μὲν θρήνων φῶδᾶς,
πολλὰς δ' ἀνθήρεις ἤσθον. Soph. El. 89.

It will be noticed that in these verses the usual cæsure is not observed. Such systems have been called anomalous; and the catalectic forms of this verse, pseudo-parœmiacs. Vide Gaisf. ad Heph. cap. viii.

The most common form of the Anapæstic metre used by the Tragedians is the acatalectic Dimeter.*

In the Anapæstic metre the cæsure is commonly disregarded,

* It is a singular thing, as Gaisford remarks, that Hephæstion has not taken any notice of this, the most common form of the anapæstic metre.

the most harmonious verses being considered those in which each foot, or at least each dipodia, terminates with a word. A certain number of examples to the contrary have been detected in the writings of the Tragic poets. These have been collected by Gaisford ad Hephæst. ch. viii. The following are the passages from Æschylus and Sophocles in which this occurs:—

- περύγων ἐρετροῖ|σιν ἐρεσσόμενοι. Ag. 52.
 γόνατος κονίαι|σιν ἐρειδομένου. Ib. 64.
 ἰσόπαιδα νέμον|τες ἐπὶ σκήπτροις. Ib. 75.
 θύγατερ, βασιλεί|α Κλυταιμνήστρα. Ib. 84.
 πειθοῖ περίπεμ|πτα θυοσκινεῖς; Ib. 86.
 μαλακαῖς ἀδόλοι|σι παρηγορίαις. Ib. 95.
 τῷ δυσπραγοῦν|τι δ' ἐπιστενάχειν. Ib. 791.
 καὶ ξυγχαίρου|σιν ὁμοιοπρεπεῖς. Ib. 794.
 ἀγέλαστα πρόσω|πα βιαζόμενοι. Ib. 795.
 καὶ τοῖσι θανοῦσ|ι θανῶν ἄλλων. Ib. 1341.
 Ἴφιγένειαν ἀν|άξια δράσας. Ib. 1528.
 ἀλλ' Ἴφιγένει|ά νιν ἀσπασίως. Ib. 1555.
 πατέρ' ἀντιάσα|σα πρὸς ὠκύπορον. Ib. 1557.
 καὶ μ' οὔτι μελι|γλώσσοις πειθοῦς. Prom. V. 172.
 ἀλλ' ὦ Ζεῦ βασι|λεῦ, νῦν Περσῶν. Pers. 532.
 ἀλλ' ἔτ' ἂν ἐκ τῶν|δε θεὸς χορῆζων. Choeph. 340.
 νῦν γὰρ μέλλου|σι μιανθεῖσαι. Ib. 859.
 δαίων ἀρχαῖς | τε πολισσονόμοις. Ib. 864.
 νῦν δ' αὔ τρίτος ἦλ|θέ ποθεν σωτήρ. Ib. 1073.
 ὑμεῖς δ' ἠγεῖσ|θε, πολισσούχοι. Eum. 1010.
 ἄγε δὴ, λέξω|μεν ἐπ' Ἀργείοις. Suppl. 620.
 ἥπερ δορίληπ|τος ἔτ' ἦν λοιπή. Soph. Aj. 146.
 μεγάλους μὲν ἰδοῦ|σα νέους θανάτους. Trach. 1276.
 τῆσδε Κρέων ὁ Με|νοικέως νεοχμοῖς. Ant. 156.
 τοῖς βασιλείοι|σιν ἄγουσι νόμοις. Ib. 382.
 Νύμφαις ἀλλαισιν ἐπευξάμενοι. Phil. 1470.
 ὦ παῖδες ἀπεῖ|πεν ἐμοὶ κείνος. CEd. Col. 1760.
 διακλώσω|μεν ἰόντα φόνον. Ib. 1771.
 ὅσα τὸν δύστη|νον ἐμὸν θρηνηῶ. El. 94.

The passages from Euripides quoted by Gaisford are, Bacch. 1372. Hippol. 1360. Alc. 82. Iph. Aul. 594. Iph. T. 463. Some of the above passages have been emended: e. g. Pers. 532. Ant. 156. 382. Ag. 1528. On Choeph. 864. Gaisford rightly remarks, that the particle *τε* belongs to the previous word, and hence this passage appropriately may be classed under this head.

It was formerly supposed that the final syllable of the Anapæstic Dimeter was common; this error was exposed and refuted by Bentley, who pointed out that the principle termed *συνίφεια*, i. e. the connexion of Anapæstic verses in a system, so that the last syllable of the entire system alone is common, is invariably applicable to Anapæstic metre. In the following passages, which appear to militate against this rule, the reader will easily perceive the correction requiring to be made, or can readily ascertain it by referring to the passages as they have been emended in later editions. In a few of the instances the reading is correct, the quantity of the final syllable being either long by nature or position. P. V. 1084. Ib. 191. 158.:—

τὴν Διὸς ἀλλήν εἰσοιχνεῦσι
διὰ τὴν λίαν. Prom. V. 122.

τὸν δὲ χαλινοῖς ἐν πετρίνοισι
χειμαζόμενον. Ib. 565.

εἰς ἄρθμὸν ἔμοι καὶ φιλότῃτα
σπεύδων. Ib. 191.

στρόμβοι δὲ κόνιν
εἰλίσσουσι. Ib. 1084.

καὶ νῦν ἑλαφρῶ ποδὶ κραιπνόσσυτον
θῶκον προλιποῦσ'. Ib. 279.

νῦν δ' αἰθέριον κίνυγμ' ὁ τάλας. Ib. 158.

πρὸς φῶς ἱερὸν τῶνδε προπομπόν. Eum. 1088.

κατὰ γῆς σύμεναι, τὸ μὲν ἀτήριον. Ib. 1090.

σεμναὶ τε θεῶν παῖδες Ἐριννύες
τοὺς ἀδίκως θνήσκοντας ὄρατε. Soph. El. 112.

ὑπερεχθαίρει καὶ σφᾶς εἰσιδῶν. Ant. 129.

χωρῶμεν νῦν πάντες ἁολλέες.
Νύμφαις ἀλίσαισιν ἐπευξάμενοι. Phil. 1470.

παῦρον δὴ γένος ἐν πολλαῖσιν
εὔροις ἂν ἴσως. Eur. Med. 1083.

ἔτι δ' ἐκ τούτων, εἴτ' ἐπὶ φλαύροις
εἴτ' ἐπὶ χρηστοῖς μοχθοῦσι, τόδε
ἔστιν ἄδηλον. Ib. 1009.

Ζεῦ, τάδ' ἀκούεις, ὡς ἀπελανόμεσθ'. Ib. 1405.

οὐς μὴ ποτ' ἐγὼ φύσας ὄφελον
πρὸς σοῦ φθιμένους ἐπιδέσθαι. Ib. 1402.

πολλὰ διδάσκει γάρ μ' ὁ πολὺς βίος.
χρῆν γὰρ μετρίας εἰς ἀλλήλας. Hipp. 257.

λαμβάνετ' αὐτόν, τὰ δὲ τοιαῦτα χρῆ
κηρυκεύειν. Troad. 781.

The licence by which a short final syllable or hiatus was occasionally admitted into Anapæstic verses, appears to have been permitted under precisely the same conditions which regulated its introduction in Dochmiac metre. The instances in which this occurs have been diligently collected by Seidler, *De Vers. Dochm.* p. 80. not. To these may be added, *Soph. Ant.* 936. :—

μὴ οὐ τάδε ταύτη κατακυροῦσθαι.
ὦ γῆς Θήξης κ. τ. λ.

ὦ Ζεῦ,

οἶαν μ' ἄρ' ἔθον λώβαν, οἶαν. Trach. 996.

Seidler's instances are as follows :—

ἔσται τι νέον' ἤξει τι μέλος
γοερὸν γοεραῖς. Eur. Hec. 82.

διὰ τ' ἐννᾶσαι τὸν ἐμὸν βίον.
ὦ πατὴρ ἐμοῦ δύστανος ἀρά. Hippol. 1377.

λίμνας ἐπίβα τᾶς Δηλιάδος
αἰμάξεις, εἰ μὴ πείσει. Ion. 167.

κλαύμαθ' ὑπάρξει βραδυτήτος ὑπερ.
οἶμοι, θανάτου τοῦτ' ἐγγυτάτω
τοῦπος ἀφίκται. Ant. 932.

In *Soph. Œd. C.* 188 :—

ἄγε νῦν σύ με, παῖ, ἴν' ἂν εὐσεβίας
ἐπιβαίνοντες, τὸ μὲν εἴπωμεν,

Porson corrects *παῖς*.

ἰὼ γᾶ γᾶ, εἴθ' ἔμ' ἐδέξω. Ag. 1537.
θύγατερ, ποῖ τις φροντίδος ἔλθη;

ὦ πάτερ, ἀστοῖς ἴσα χρὴ μελετᾶν. CEd. C. 170.

ψαύω καὶ δῆ.

ὦ ξεῖνοι, μὴ δῆτ' ἀδικηθῶ. Ib. 173.

In many of these instances it will be seen that the person is changed, which is an additional justification of the lengthening of the short syllable. Seidler compares also Rhes. 748. Æsch. Sept. c. Th. 808. Pers. 921. Hipp. 1354. El. 1333.

It is very uncommon for a Dactyl to be prefixed to an Anapæst; as by this there would result a very inharmonious concurrence of short syllables. Aj. 205. has been corrected by Erfurdt: —

νῦν γὰρ ὁ δεινός, μέγας ὠμοκρατής.

which formerly was read: —

νῦν γὰρ ὁ δεινός, ὁ μέγας ὠμοκρατής.

So Eur. Alc. 80.: —

ὅστις ἂν ἐνέποι πότερον φθιμένην

has been corrected: —

ὅστις ἂν εἴποι.

If this licence occurs, it is in two separate dipodiæ: —

θάρσει Παλλάδος ὅσταν ἤξεις. Eur. El. 1328.

where it is not needful to correct ἤξεις ὅσταν with Seidler.

A similar instance occurs a few lines afterwards: —

σύγγονε φίλτατε

διὰ γὰρ ζευγνῦσ' ἡμᾶς πατρώων.

Hermann also quotes Sept. c. Th. 833. 873.

The hiatus is admitted before a vowel, the preceding vowel being shortened: —

καὶ ἐλειοῦσάται ναῶν ἐρέται. Pers. 39.

ποθέουσαι ἰδεῖν ἀρτιζυγίαν. Ib. 542.

οἴχεται ἀνδρῶν. Ib. 61.

τῷ Θησειδα δ' ὄζω Ἀθηνῶν. Eur. Hec. 125.

Still more unusual is it to find a Dactyl occupying this place:—

παιδὸς δαίσομεν ἵμεναίους. Iph. Aul. 123.

Cyclian Anapæsts. There is an irregular species of Anapæsts to which the name of Cyclian has been given. (Dionys. Halicarn. de Comp. V. p. 226.) These do not consist of dipodiæ, like the regular Anapæstic Dimeters, neither do they observe the cæsura usual in the latter, the words being often divided between different feet. In this species of Anapæstic verse the Proceleusmatic is never substituted for the Anapæst; the arsis of the Cyclian Anapæst being what is termed *irrational*; i. e. not being equal to the regular long syllable, and therefore incapable of resolution. See above p. 63. Dionysius gives as an example:—

κέχυται πόλις ὑπίπολις κατὰ γῆν.

The following are instances of this kind of Anapæst:—

ἀνεμώκεος εἶθε δρόμον νεφέλας. Eur. Phœn. 165.

νυχίαν πλάκα κερσάμενος. Pers. 952.

ἔνοπλος γὰρ ἐπ' αὐτὸν ἐπενθρώσκει. Cœd. Tyr. 469.

The following are catalectic:—

δίθρονον κράτος Ἑλλάδος ἦΞας. Ag. 108.

πολυμηχάνον ἀνδρὸς ἐρέσσει. Phil. 1135.

καταξόστρυχος ὄμμασι γοργός. Phœn. 145.

ANAPÆSTIC LOGACEDICS.

Anapæstic Logacædics are identical in their rhythm with the species which was noticed above, under the name of Logacædic Dactyls; the difference being that they have a disyllabic anacrusis prefixed. They have therefore, when scanned as Anapæsts, the rhythm of Anapæsts terminating in Iambic feet.

Hephæstion gives the following instance:—

ἀγέτω θεὸς οὐ γὰρ ἔχω δίχα τῶνδ' αἰδεῖν.

○ — ○ ○ — ○ ○ — ○ ○ — ○ — ○

Examples are not common in the Tragic writers: Eur. Alc. 437. 457.:—

τὸν ἀνάλιον οἶκον οἰκετεύοις.

φάος ἔξ Ἀἴδα τεράμωνων.

τίς ἐφαμερίων ἀρηξίς; P. V. 546.

ποσὶν ἑξανύσαιμι δι' αἰθέρος. Phœn. 166.

CHORIAMBIC VERSES.

The Choriambic foot was so named because it was erroneously supposed to be formed by the union of the Trochee (also called Chorus, *Χορείος*) with the Iambus (— ∪ ∪ —). This, however, would be contrary to usage, viz. to bring together the thesis of one foot and the anacrusis of another, as was observed in a former place with reference to Antispastic verse. The Choriambic measure is, in fact, Dactylic, and the foot itself may be considered as a Dactylic dipodia catalectic in a syllable; hence we perceive the cause why the Choriambic measure is so often identified in form with the Logædic. The following, for example, may be as readily scanned as a Logædic as a Choriambic verse:—

καὶ τὸ φίλον σέβεσθαι. CEd. Col. 187.

´ ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪

or:—

´ ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ ´ ∪

μηκέτι μηδενὸς κρατύ-
νων ὅσα πέμ-
πει βιόδωρος αἶα. Phil. 1161.

In this latter verse, which must be scanned as a single line, the Logædic rhythm occurs twice, with a Choriambic interposed. Ib. 688.:—

πῶς ποτε πῶς ποτ' ἀμφιπλήκ-
τῶν ῥοθίων μόνος κλύων,
πῶς ἄρα πανδάκρυτον οὖ-
τω βιοτὰν κατέσχευεν.

In all of which the Logædic rhythm is distinctly preserved. These verses are commonly said to be composed of Choriambic feet, alternating or intermixed with Iambic syzygies or dipodia. This being considered the established form of the metre, a further licence appears to have been introduced, viz. that the Iambic dipodia was placed at the beginning of the Choriambic line:—

τίς ὄντιν' ἀ | θεσπιέπεια Δελφὶς εἶπε πέτρα. CEd. Tyr. 463.

where the Logædic form ends the verse as before.

A still further licence was that the Iambic syzygy, which in the Logacædic rhythm was rigorously preserved pure, was occasionally allowed to begin with a Spondee; this, however, was only permitted at the beginning or end of a verse: —

ἀλώσεται | δεινός ὁ προσ|χώρων Ἔρησ. Œd. Col. 1065.

From this appears to have arisen the practice of terminating the verse with a Spondee: —

ψαύων | τὸν θεὸν ἐν κερτομίοις | γλώσσαις. Ant. 961.

Instead of an Iambic dipodia, which does not appear as the close of a series, the stronger form of the Antispast was employed: —

πετρώ|δει κατάφρακ|τος ἐν δεσμῶ. Ib. 957.

The catalectic form of the Iambic syzygy was, however, very commonly used: —

πρὶν πυρὶ θερμῶ πόδα τις | προσαύρη. Ib. 618.
μαρμαρόεσ|σαν αἴγλαν. Ib. 620.

This latter form of verse was especially used in the close of a series; and is of frequent occurrence in the Tragic writers.

The arsis of the Iambus is occasionally resolved: —

τρέφει, τὸ δ' αὔξει βίότου
πολύπονον, ὥσπερ πέλαγος. Trach. 117.

The Choriambic foot was sometimes exchanged for the Molossus; to which in time the Choriambus is equal: —

ᾧ Διὸς ἀκ|τίς, παῖσον. Trach. 1086.

μάντις ἔφην | καὶ γνώμας.
καὶ πολύχειρ | ἃ δεινοῖς. Soph. El. 472. 482.
τῶν πάρος ὄν | προῦφαινες. Phil. 1192.

The resolution of the arses of the Choriambus was also occasionally admitted: an instance in Soph. Ant. 797. is suspicious, where —

πάρεδρος ἐν ἀρχαῖς

answers to —

φύξιμος οὐδέις. Ib. 788.

τίς ἄρ' ἕμεναῖος διὰ λωτοῦ Λιβύος
μετά τε φιλοχόρου κιθάρας. Iph. Aul. 1036.

̄ ̄ ̄ ̄ - | - ̄ ̄ ̄ - | - ̄ ̄ ̄ -
̄ ̄ ̄ ̄ ̄ ̄ | - ̄ ̄ ̄ -

Unless, as Hermann observes, these syllables ought to be considered, not as resolutions of the Choriambic foot, but of the Iambic dipodia, with which the Choriambic measure is varied.

βρύετε βρύετε χλοηῶ. Bacch. 107.

̄ ̄ ̄ ̄ ̄ ̄ | ̄ ̄ - -

διογενέτορες ἔναυλοι
ἔνθα τρικόρυθες ἄντροις. Ib. 122.

τίς ἄρα νέατος ἐς πότε λή|-
ξει πολυπλάγκτων ἐτέων ἀριθμός. Soph. Aj. 1185.

It is very seldom that Choriambic verses are found which are composed of pure Choriambic feet. They are usually varied, as observed already, by the introduction of the Iambic syzygy. It is also very unusual for a Choriambus to form the termination of a verse, as:—

εἰ δὲ κυρεῖ τις πέλας οἰωνοπόλων. Æsch. Suppl. 59.

The following have usually been considered as Choriambic, but admit of being scanned differently. See below, *Ionic Verses*, p. 90.—

δεινὰ μὲν οἶν δεινὰ παράσσει σοφὸς οἰωνοθέτας,
οὔτε δοκοῦντ' οὔτ' ἀποφάσκονθ' ὅ τι λέξω δ' ἀπορῶ.

Œd. Tyr. 483. sq.

Instances are more common in which the verse is hypercatalectic:—

τὰν ὁ μέγας μῦθος ἀέξει. Aj. 226.
μὴ πρὸς ἀραίου Διὸς ἔλθῃς ἱκετεύω μετρίαζ|ε. Phil. 1181.

So with an Iambic syzygy for a Choriambus:—

νῦν γὰρ ἐμοὶ μέλει χορεῦ|σαι. Aj. 701.

In S. c. T. 917. we have a system of Choriambic Dimeters, followed by a Monometer, and terminating with the Dimeter catalectic, or Logædic form. It is obvious that all these form a single system, and are to be scanned as one long verse:—

δαϊόφρων, οὐ φιλογα-
θῆς ἐτύμως δακρυχέων
ἐκ φρενὸς ἅ κλαιομένας
μου μινύθει
τοῖνδε δυοῖν ἀνάκτοι.

Cf. Æsch. Ag. 201. where the Monometer does not occur: —

μάντις ἔκλαγξεν, προφέρων
Ἄρτεμιν, ὥστε χθόνα βάκ-
τροις ἐπικρούσαντας Ἄτρεί-
δας δάκρυ μὴ κατασχεῖν.

In Bacch. 105. seqq. we have an instance of the catalectic Dimeter thus united; this has been quoted above, as an instance of resolved arsis: —

ὦ Σεμέλας τροφοὶ Θῆ-
ξαι, στεφανοῦσθε κισσῶ·
βρύνετε βρύνετε χλοηρᾶ
σμύλακι καλλικάρπῳ.

Occasionally, but very rarely, we find an Iambic syzygy answering to a Choriambus: e. g.

μυρὶ ἅπ' αἰσ|χρῶν ἀνατέλλ|ονθ' ὄσ' ἐφ' ἡμῖν κάκ' ἐμήσατ' * *
μηκέτι μη|δενὸς κρατύ|νων ὅσα πέμπει βιόδωρος αἶα. Phil. 1138. 1162.

We find corresponding to each other, Ib. 1100. 1121.: —

τοῦ λῶνος δαίμονος εἶλον τὸ κάκιον ἐλεῖν.
καὶ γὰρ ἐμοὶ τοῦτο μέλει, μὴ φιλότη' ἀπώσῃ.

But this passage is evidently corrupt.

In Soph. Œd. T. 1090, the reading is doubtful, or we might consider this an instance of this kind: the line —

τὰν αὔριον πανσέληνον

corresponding to —

τις θυγάτηρ Λοξίου; τῶ-

in the antistrophe.

Hermann considers this licence to have been introduced only in the later period of Tragedy: the resolution of the Choriambic arsis he assigns to the same period.

Choriambic verses are very seldom found united with the

Trochaic metre; the reason evidently being that they do not so readily combine with this as with the Iambic: the following are examples: —

εἶπερ ἐγὼ μάντις εἰμι
καὶ κατὰ γνώμαν ἴδρις. CEd. Tyr. 1086.
ναὺς ἴν' ἡμῖν τέτακται. Phil. 1180.
αὐτοδαίκτοι θάνωσι. Æsch. S. c. T. 735.
παρβασίαν ὠκύποινον. Ib. 743. antistroph.

A shorter form of the Choriambic is the Adonic, which may also be scanned as Dactylic, when it occurs in connexion with Dactylic verse, as in Ag. 158.: —

τοῖς δ' ὁμόφωνον
αἴλινον αἴλινον εἰπέ τὸ δ' εὖ νικάτω.

But when it closes a Choriambic system, it must be referred to this species, as in Ag. 1204.: —

δύσμορος οὐτ' ἐννυχίαν
τέρψιν ἰαύειν.

The Dimeter brachycatalectic is a very common form: when the line closes with an Iambus, this is identical with a Logæædic series: —

ἐννυχίων ἄναξ. CEd. Col. 1558.
οὐκ ἔτι συντρόφοις. Aj. 639.

When the closing word is a Spondee, the Logæædic form is excluded: this form often occurs: —

Μηλίδα παρ λίμναν. Trach. 636.
εὐφρονες Ἀργείοις. Aj. 420.

Both these forms, however, - - - - - and - - - - - may be in many instances considered, and perhaps more correctly, as Dochmiacs.

The next form of Choriambic metre which we shall notice is that in which a prefix appears: this is either monosyllabic —

ἴπ' | ἀνδρὸς Ἀχαιοῦ θεόθεν. S. c. T. 324.
αἰ|ῶνα φίλως ἐτίμα. Ag. 246.
τὰν | οὐθ' ὕπνος αἰρεῖ ποθ' ὁ παντογῆρωσ. Ant. 606.

or the prefix appears in a disyllabic form, either as a Pyrrhic,

Iambus, Trochee, or Spondee: it is then called a *base*.
See p. 17. seq.

νῦν ἐν | ποιονόμοις. Æsch. Suppl. 50.
τοὶ μὲν | γὰρ ποτὶ πύργους
πανδη|μει πανομιλεῖ
στείχου|σιν· τί γένωμαι;
τοὶ δ' ἐπ' | ἀμφιβόλοισιν
ἰάπ|τροσι πολίταις
χερμάδ' | ὀκρίεσσαν. S. c. T. 295.

This latter form of verse is called the Pherecratean. The disyllabic form ∪ ∪ is denied by Hermann to occur as a base: see above, p. 17., and the examples there quoted. Longer forms are:—

οὐδ' οἰκ|τρᾶς γόνον ὄρνιθος ἀηδοῦς. Soph. Aj. 629.
ἀλλ' ἄ | μοιριδία τις δύνασις δεινά. Ant. 951.
ἄλλον δ' | οὔτιν' ἔγωγ' οἶδα κλύων οὐδ' ἐσίδον μοίρα. Phil. 681.

A long or short syllable prefixed to a disyllabic base, makes a Palimbacchius or Amphibrach:—

πομπᾷ Δι|ὸς ξενίου. Ag. 747.
χρήζω ξέν' | ὀρθὸν ἀκοῦσμ' ἀκοῦσαι. Œd. Col. 518.

A Bacchius:—

κακᾷ μ' ἐν|νᾷ πόλις οὐδὲν ἴδριν. Ib. 525.

A Molossus is formed by prefixing a long syllable to a base which is of the Spondiac form:—

τᾶς δειλαί|ας ἀπόρου φανείσας. Ib. 514.

A very unusual form for the beginning of a verse was the Dispondeus, - - - - :—

ἄρρητ' ἀρρήτ|ων τελέσαντα φοινίαισι χερσίν; Œd. Tyr. 465.

An instance occurs in Œd. T. 870. where a Choriambic line has an Iambic dipodia hypercatalectic prefixed:—

ἔτικτεν, οὐδὲ | μὴν πότε λάθα κατακοιμάσει.
θεοῖσιν ἐνχῶμ|εσθα· θεῶν γὰρ δύναμις μεγίστα. Eur. Alc. 219.

Still more unusual is an Ionic a minore:—

μέγας ἐν τού|τοις θεὸς οὐδὲ γηράσκει. Œd. T. 871.

IONIC VERSES.

It does not appear that the form of metre termed the *Ionic a majore* was used by the Tragic poets; indeed its use altogether appears to have been very limited. Verses formerly were assigned to this species of metre, which may be more correctly referred to others. The *Ionic a minore*, on the other hand, was in common use in Tragedy.

The following examples of pure Ionic verses will sufficiently exemplify the nature of this metre: —

υ υ - - ι υ υ - - ι υ υ - -

πεπέρακεν μὲν ὁ περσέπτολις ἤδη

βασιλειος στρατὸς εἰς ἀντίπορον γείτονα χώραν. Pers. 65.

σύναγεν δένδρεα Μούσαις, σύναγεν Θῆρας ἀγρώτας.

διαβᾶς Ἄξιον εἰλισσομένας μαινάδας ἄξει. Bacch. 564. 570.

σέβομαι μὲν προσιδέσθαι, σέβομαι δ' ἀντία λέξι. Æsch. Pers. 694.

τί τόδ'; αἰνά φύσις· αἶδα τέκνον, ὦμοι, τί γεγώνω; Œd. C. 212.

Κύπριδος δ' οὐκ ἀμελεῖ θεσμὸς ὅδ' εὐφρων.

δύναται γὰρ Διὸς ἄγχιστα σὺν Ἥρᾳ.

τίεται δ' αἰολόμητις θεὸς ἔργοις ἐπὶ σεμνοῖς. Æsch. Suppl. 1035.

The catalectic form of the *Ionic a minore*, which is the *Anapæst*, is often inserted at the beginning, middle, or end of these verses: —

ὀσία πότ|να θεῶν,

ὀσία δ' ἄ | κατὰ γᾶν. Eur. Bacch. 371.

τίνος εἶ σπέρ|ματος ὦ | ξένη φῶναι | πατρόθεν; Soph. Œd. Col. 213.

Ἄθαμαν|τίδος Ἑλλάς,

πολύγομ|φον ὄδισμα

ζυγὸν ἀμ|φιβαλῶν αὐ|χένι πόντου. Æsch. Pers. 70.

Cf. *Ibid.* sqq.

ἱκετεύω σε, γεραιά, γεραρῶν ἐκ

στομάτων πρὸς γόνυ πίπτουσα τὸ σόν.

ἄνα μοι τέκνα λῦσαι φθιμένων

νεκύων, οἱ καταλείπουσι μέλη

θανάτῳ λυσιμελεῖ, θηρσὶν ὀρείοισι βοράν. Eur. Suppl. 42.

The resolution of the arsis occurs in Ionic verses, but not very commonly: —

τά τε ματρὸς μεγάλας ὄργια Κυβέλας | θεμιτεύων. Bacch. 79.

ποτὲ παγαῖς | τὸ Διὸς βρέφος | ἔλαξε. Ib. 521.

βραχὺς αἰὼν ἐπὶ τούτῳ | δέ τις ἂν μεγάλα διώκων τὰ παρόντ' οὐχὶ φέροι.
Ib. 395.

The hiatus was admitted under the same conditions as in many other species of verse: viz. when the sense is interrupted by a stop: —

ἴτε βάκχαι, ἴτε βάκχαι, Βρόμιον παῖδα θεὸν θεοῦ. Bacch. 82.

In the same way a short syllable is considered as a long one in Phil. 1176., where the speakers are changed: —

Χο. τὸδε γὰρ νοῶ κράτιστον. Φ. ἀπό νῦν με λείπει' ἤδη.

The contraction of the two short syllables is very unusual. An instance occurs Bacch. 80.: —

ἀνὰ θύρσον τε τινάσσων | κισσῶ τε | στεφανωθείς. Bacch. 80.

We proceed now to the consideration of a singular class of Ionic verses, to which the name of *ἀνακλώμενοι* has been given by the Grammarians, this term having reference to the irregular form into which the Ionic verse is broken in this species. The distinctive feature of these verses is that, instead of the usual Ionic form —

υ υ - - - ι υ υ - -

they assume the following —

υ υ - - υ ι - - υ υ - -

i. e. the former in each pair of Ionic feet has the final syllable short instead of long, and the latter has the first syllable long instead of short. Hence the Grammarians have explained this species of verse, by saying that the time which is taken from the former foot is added to the latter, the entire number of times being thus preserved. This has been termed *ἀνάκλασις*; and verses thus constructed are called *ἀνακλώμενοι*.

The following may be cited as specimens of this class of verses: —

προκαλυμμάτων ἔπλευσε Ζεφύρου γίγαντος αὔρα. Ag. 691.

υ υ - - υ ι - - υ υ - - υ ι - - υ υ - -

μεταμανθάνουσα δ' ἕμνον Πριάμον πόλις γεραία. antistr.
 ὀτοτύζεται δ' ὁ θνήσκων, ἀναφαίνεται δ' ὁ βλάπτων. Choeph. 327.
 τόδε γὰρ νοῶ κράτιστον.
 ἀπό νῦν με λείπετ' ἤδη. Phil. 1175.

It is, however, to be observed that the Trochaic dipodia frequently follows the common Ionic foot, without anaclasis: —

πολιούχους τε καὶ οἱ χεῦμ' Ἐρασίνου περιναίονται παλαι'ν.
 πολύτεκνοι λιπαροῖς χεῦμασι γαίας τόδε μελίσσοντες οὔδας. antistr.
 Æsch. Suppl. 1020.

In these a final Trochaic dipodia is preceded by the common Ionic foot: this occurs at the beginning of the verse in P. V. 400., in the latter part the anaclasis being introduced: —

δακρυσίστακτον δ' ἀπ' ὄσσων ραδινῶν ρέος παρεϊάν.

But here in the antistrophe the common Ionic form answers to the Trochaic dipodia in the second place: —

μεγαλοσχήμενά τ' ἀρχαιοπρεπῆ.

Hence Hermann suspects the reading in the strophe, since Æschylus does not make these forms correspond in any other place.

In the same passage, v. 404., the anaclasis occurs in the former part of the verse, and this is followed by the common Ionic foot and the Trochaic dipodia: —

ἰδίους νόμοις κρατύνων ὑπερήφανον θεοῖς τοῖς πάρος ἐνδείκ-
 νυσιν αἰχμάν.

ἔτι τοι γέρων αἰοιδὸς κελαδεῖ Μναμοσύναν ἔτι τὰν Ἡρακλ-έους.

Eur. Herc. F. 680.

The latter part of which verse is catalectic.

The anaclasis is found subjoined to the common form: —

ὁ τεκῶν ἤρπασέ νιν, τὰδ' ἀμφοάσας. Bacch. 525.

ἐχέτω μηδ' ἔτι Νείλου προχοᾶς σέβωμεν ἕμνοις. Æsch. Suppl. 1025

γάμος ἔλθοι Κυθέρειος· στυγερόν πέλει τόδ' ἄθλον. Ib. 1033.

κτεάνων χρηματοδαίτας πικρὸς ὠμόφρων σίδαρος. S. c. T. 730.

In Cycl. 501. we have an unusual instance of an Ionic line with an Antispastic ending: —

μυρόχριστος λιπαρόν βόστρυχον, αἰδᾶ δέ, θύραν τίς οἴξει μοι;

When the Trochaic dipodia is placed at the beginning of a verse, this is preceded by an anacrusis: the lines are then

scanned as Ionics with anaclasis, alternating with the Trochaic dipodia:—

μη|δὲν φοβηθῆς· φιλία γαρ ἤδε τάξις πτερύγων θοαῖς ἀμίλλαις.
Prom. V. 128.

υι-υ--υυ-υ-υ--υυ-υ-υ--

στέ|νω σε τᾶς οὐλομένας τύχας, Προμηθεῦ. Ib. 399.

In the following the common Ionic form is intermixed with the anaclasis:—

πέ|φρικα τὰν ὠλεσίοικον θεὸν οὐ θεοῖς ὅμοιαν. S. c. T. 720.
ξέ|νος δὲ κλήρους ἐπινωμῶ Χάλυβος Σκυθῶν ἄποικος. Ib. 728.

The short form of the Trochaic dipodia, or Cretic, is occasionally found:—

κτύ|που γὰρ ἀχῶ χάλυβος διῆξεν ἀντρων μυχόν, ἐκ δ' ἔ|πληξέ μου.
Prom. V. 132.

So in Pers. 106., where the common form of the Ionic foot, the anaclasis, and catalectic form of the Trochaic dipodia are all united:—

διέπειν ἱππιοχάρμας τε κλόνοις πολέων τ' ἀναστάσεις.

υυ--υυ--υυ-υυ-υ--

Unless we rather consider these as ending with an Iambic syzygy preceded by the catalectic form of the Ionic:—

μυχόν ἐκ δ' | ἔπληξέ μου·
πολέων τ' | ἀναστάσεις.

This would be like the ending of a series of Ionic feet in Soph. El. 1068.:—

ὅπα τοῖς ἔνερθ' Ἀτρείδαις | ἀχόρευτα φέρονσ' ὀνειδή.

υυ-ιυυ-ιυυ-

Cf. Ib. 1061.

There is still to be noticed a form of the Ionic verse which appears occasionally in the Tragic writers, where the Ionic foot is preceded by an arsis: such, for instance, is the following:—

ᾧ χθονία βροτοῖσι φάμα
κατά μοι βόασον οἰκτρὰν
ὅπα τοῖς ἔνερθ' Ἀτρείδαις. Soph. El. 1066.

ζ | υυ-υ-υ-υ--
υυ-υ-υ-υ--
υυ-υ-υ-υ--

Cf. CEd. T. 483. where the pure Ionic foot is employed: —

δεινὰ μὲν οὔν, δεινὰ ταραύσσει
σοφὸς οἰωνοθέτας οὔτε δοκοῦντ' οὔτ' ἀποφάσκονθ'·
ὅ τι λέξω δ' ἀπορῶ.

These verses may evidently be also scanned as Choriambics, alternating, in the passage from the Electra, with the Iambic dipodia; and into this metre the verses are divided by former editors. The authority for the Ionic form is a scholion on v. 128. of the Prometheus of Æschylus, in which it is said, ὁ ῥυθμὸς Ἀνακρεόντειος, κεκλασμένος πρὸς τὸ Ἰρηνητικόν. This metre was so called, because Anacreon appears to have employed it in his verses. Hence verses of this kind have been termed Anacreontic. Hermann, who quotes this scholion, assents to this, as being more suited to the rhythm of the passage. The principle may be applied to other passages, such as —

οὔτε γὰρ ἄνδρας ποτ' ἀπώλλυ πολεμοφθόροισιν ἄταις. Pers. 654.

It must be observed that a double arsis is prefixed to the Ionic foot in the passage from the CEd. T. 490.: —

ἦ τῶ | Πολύβου νεῖκος ἔκειτ' οὔτε πάροιθεν.

— — — — —

PÆONIC VERSES.

The Pæonic metre differs from those preceding in having a trisyllabic anacrusis or thesis: —

— — — — —

The Grammarians have made four kinds of Pæonic feet; but as observed above (p. 12.) only two, i. e. the first and fourth, were actually used.

Allusion has already been made to the resemblance between the Cretic and Pæonic foot. Hence it is difficult to say whether we are right in referring any verses to the distinctive class of Pæonic metre. The following appear to have been correctly referred to this species: —

μάλα γὰρ οὔν ἀλομένα
ἀνέκαθεν βαρυπεσῆ

καταφέρω ποδὸς ἀκμάν·

σφαλερὰ γὰρ τανυδρόμοις. Æsch. Eum. 368.

τίς ὁ λόγος; πόθεν ἔβας, ποδαπὸς εἶ. Eur. Rhés. 682.

μόλε νυν ἡμέτερον εἰς Θίασον, ὦ. Bacch. 583.

τὸ δὲ καλῶς κτάμενον, ὦ μέγα ναίων

στόμιον, εὖ δὸς ἀνιδεῖν δόμον ἀνδρός. Æsch. Choeph. 806.

In the latter passage the verse ends in an Ionic a minore: cf. Eum. 327.:—

ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ τεθυμένῳ
τόδε μέλος, παρακοπά,
παραφορὰ φρενοδαλῆς.

In the following the Pæonic rhythm is united with the Dactylic:—

ἰέμενος εἰς ὄρεα Φρύγια, Λύδια. Eur. Bacch. 140.

- - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - -

εὔνια τὸν εὔιον ἀγαλλόμεναι θεὸν

ἐν Φρυγίαισι βοαῖς ἐνοπαῖσί τε,

λωτὸς ὅταν εὐκέλαδος ἱερὸς ἱερά

παίγματα βρέμῃ, σύνοχα φοιτάσιν. Ib. 157.

The last of these verses is mutilated, if it corresponds with the former.

ὑψίποδες οὐρανίαν. Soph. Œd. T. 866.

ἄ δὲ λίνον ἀλακάτῃ. Or. 1429.

χρῖμπτόμενος εἰναλίῃ. Ib. 526.

These are considered by Hermann as a species of Glyconic. Cf. El. Doctr. Metr. lib. III. cap. ii. 31.

A verse which occurs in Hipp. 1106. —

ἄλλα γὰρ ἄλλοθεν ἀμείβεται,

is referred by Dindorf to the Pæonic species, as being composed of a Dactyl, Pæon, and Cretic:—

- - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - -

The same occurs in Ion. 1077.:—

ὄψεται ἐννόχιος αὔπνος ὦν.

Κύπριδος ἀθέμιτας ἀνοσίους. Ib. 1093.

ἵκετο τερμόνιον ἐπὶ πάγον. Æsch. Prom. V. 117.

But this verse may be also regarded as a Dochmius with a Cretic, in the latter instances the arsis being resolved:—

- - - - - | - - - - - | - - - - -

GLYCONIC VERSES.

No form of verse is of more common occurrence in the Choral parts of Tragedy than the Glyconic; a verse so named, it is said, from its reputed inventor, Glycon. Hephæstion ch. 10.: τὸ καλούμενον Γλυκῶνειον, αὐτοῦ τοῦ Γλύκωνος εὐρόντος αὐτό.

The Glyconic verse is obviously only a species of Choriambic metre; nor would it be necessary to consider it separately, only for the change of form by which it is distinguished from other Choriambic verses, and hence called Polyschematist.

The form of the Glyconic is as follows, consisting of a base and a Logæædic verse:—

υ υ ι - υ υ υ -

Hephæstion cites the following examples:—

καπρὸς | ἠνίχ' ὁ μαινόλης
ὀδόν|τι σκυλακοκτόνῳ
Κυπρί|δος θάλος ὤλεσε.

- υ ι - υ υ υ -
- -

We may also consider the Glyconic, not as a Logæædic verse preceded by a base, but as a Choriambus with a base prefixed and followed by an Iambus:—

υ υ ι - υ υ - ι υ -

In this form the verse admits of the Iambus being exchanged for a Spondee, the anacrusis of the Iambus being made long:—

υ υ ι - υ υ - ι - -

τὰς ἠλεκτροφαεῖς ἀγγάς. Eur. Hipp. 741.

The correctness of this form has been doubted; but the following instances appear to be genuine: the point has been discussed by Seidler on Eur. El. 122.:—

ὡς ὑμᾶς ἴσα καὶ τὸ μη-
δὲν ζώσας ἐναριθμῶ. Soph. CEd. T. 1187.

τοξεύσας ἐκράτησας τοῦ
πάντ' εὐδαιμόνος ὄλθου.

antistr.

ᾧ τόξον φίλον, ᾧ φίλων. Phil. 1128.

τὰν πρόσθεν βελέων ἀλκάν.

antistr.

χειμώνων· ἴν' ὀ-βακχειώ-τας. CEd. C. 678.

στερνούχον χθονός· οὐδὲ Μου -σάν. Ib. 691.	antistr.
ὦ πάτερ σὺ δ' ἐν ἄδα δή. Eur. El. 122.	
ὦ Ζεῦ Ζεῦ πατρί θ' αἰμάτων.	antistr.
δύο θεαί, δύο παρθένοι. Eur. Ion, 466.	
βασιλικῶν θαλάμων τ' εἶεν. Ib. 486.	antistr.
ποθοῦσ' Ἄρτεμιν λοχίαν. Iph. T. 1097.	
θεᾶς ἀμφίπολον κούραν.	antistr.

Cf. Hipp. 741. cited above.

Of these some may be emended with probable truth: such are CEd. T. 1187., where ἐκράτησε is now read; CEd. C. 678., where the form βακχιώτας for βακχειώτας has been correctly restored. In Ion. 486. we might read, as Seidler suggests, τ' εἶεν θαλάμων: and in Iph. T. 1114. κόραν for κούραν. But the example Hipp. 741. appears to be genuine. So also Phil. 1128. Instances are more common where the longer form appears both in the strophe and antistrophe:—

δίναισιν νοτίας ἄλμας.	
εὐναία δέδεταί ψυχά. Hipp. 150. 160.	
εἰ δαίμων τάδε δὴ κραίνοι.	
γενναίας ἀλόχῳ ψυχᾶς. Suppl. 1008. 1030.	
καὶ σὲ μὲν πότνι' Ἄργεῖα.	
λαμπρὸν ἱππόδρομον βαίην. Iph. T. 1123. 1138.	

Cf. El. 116. 131.

The next point to be observed in the constitution of the Glyconic is the change of form of which it is susceptible, by transposing the place of the Choriambus and final Iambus, in consequence of which this species of verse is termed Polyschematist. This change consists in attaching the Iambus to the base or the base to the Iambus; the verse accordingly assumes the forms following:—

$\begin{array}{cccccccc} \cup & \cup & - & \cup & & - & \cup & \cup & - \\ - & \cup & \cup & & \cup & \cup & - & - \end{array}$	
ὦ πρᾶναι θεῆ ραι χαροπῶν. Phil. 1146.	
$\begin{array}{cccccccc} - & - & - & - & & - & \cup & \cup & - \end{array}$	
εἰπόντος δὲ μὴ φθονεράν. Ib. 1141.	
$\begin{array}{cccccccc} - & - & - & \cup & & - & \cup & \cup & - \end{array}$	
φῶτα βάντα πανσαγίq. Ant. 107.	
$\begin{array}{cccccccc} - & \cup & - & \cup & & - & \cup & \cup & - \end{array}$	
ἔξα πρίν ποθ' ἀμετέρων. Ib. 120.	
$\begin{array}{cccccccc} \cup & - & - & \cup & & - & \cup & \cup & - \end{array}$	

This form is sometimes interchanged with the common Glyconic :

Φερμὸν | καὶ παγετῶ|δες ὤς. Soph. Phil. 1082.

καὶ μόχθῳ λω|ξατός, δε ἦ-δη. Ib. 1103.

πόντου | θινὸς ἐφή|μενος. Ib. 1124.

ἔθνη θηρῶν | οὐδ' οὐδ' ἔχει. Ib. 1147.

ἴν' ὑπὸ δειράσι | νιφοβόλοις. Phœn. 213.

ὀμογε|νεῖς ἐπὶ Λα|ίου. Ib. 225.

πῶς τὰς | συνδρομάδας | πέτρας. Iph. T. 422.

εἴθ' εὐχαῖσι | δεσποσύναις. Ib. 439.

It is to be observed that in this case the Iambus, which follows the base, is changed into a Trochee: the reason of this is that the base must be necessarily followed by an arsis, which, if the Iambus were preserved, would not be the case: hence the verse assumes the following form, the quantity of the Trochaic thesis being common: —

υ υ - υ ι - υ υ -

The other form is that in which the base is attached to the final Iambus and transferred after the Choriambus, in which case the base and Iambus are made to assume the form of an Iambic syzygy: —

πολλὰ τὰ δεινὰ κούδ' ἐν ἀν-
θρώπου δεινότερον πέλει. Ant. 332.

κουφονόων|τε φύλον ὀρ-
νίθων ἀμφιβαλῶν ἄγει.

antistr. 343.

In this verse it is to be observed that the same form always reappears in the antistrophe, i. e. that it is not interchanged with the common Glyconic form. This, however, does not of itself appear a sufficient cause (notwithstanding Hermann appears to support this opinion) for considering it as a distinct species of verse from the Glyconic, since the usage of interchanging forms does not appear to have very extensively prevailed, at least comparatively speaking; neither is there any reason why certain forms should not have been made always to correspond to each other. The case in which the Iambic syzygy precedes is rather different; as the base retains its nature when not transposed, and therefore cannot be united with the Iambic ana-

crusis. Such verses are more correctly referred to the class of Choriambics: —

οὐ παύσομαι | τὰς χάριτας.
 παιᾶνα μὲν | Δηλιάδες. Herc. Fur. 673. 687.

Here, also, it is to be observed that the same forms always answer to each other. Vide Herm. El. Doctr. Metr. lib. III. cap. ii. 14.

The form of the base may next be considered. From the nature of the base, as above stated, it will be evident that this may be either an Iambus, Trochee, Spondee, Tribrach, Dactyl, or, very rarely, an Anapæst. On the admission of the Pyrrhic, see above, p. 17.

Iambus: —

τὸ σόν | τοι παράδειγμ' ἔχων. Œd. T. 1193.

— — — — —

Trochee: —

ἀκτὶς ἀελίου τὸ κάλ-
 λιστον ἑπταπύλῳ φανέν. Ant. 100.
 ἦ τοσοῦτον ὄσον δοκεῖν. Œd. T. 1191.
 τλᾶμον Οἰδιπόδα βροτῶν. Ib. 1195.

— — — — —

Spondee: —

τὰν γὰμ|ψώνυχα παρθένον. Ib. 1199.

— — — — —

Instances of the Tribrach are very common in the later Tragedies: e. g.

Τύριον | οἶδμα λιποῦσ' | ἔξαν. Phœn. 209.
 Σικελί|ας Ζεφύρου | πνοαῖς. Ib. 218.
 πόλεος | ἐκπροκριθεῖσ' | ἐμᾶς. Ib. 221. antistr.
 ἐπιμέ|νει δὲ κόμας | ἐμᾶς. Ib. 230.

The Anapæst is hardly ever found. An instance appears in Eur. Iph. Taur. 1103. 1120.: —

λίμναν θ' | εἰλίσσουσαν ὕδωρ.
 μεταβάλ|λει δυσδαιμονία.

So, perhaps, in another form of the verse to be noticed below: —

τί ποτ' αὖ | μοι τὸ κατ' ἤμαρ. Phil. 1089.
 κραται|αῖς μετὰ χερσίν. Ib. 1110.

The Dactyl is rather oftener met with : —

πέρ-
 σας ὁ γὰρ | αἰὲν ὄρων κύκλος.
 χερσὶ παρ|απτομένα πλάτα. CEd. c. T. 704. 716.

Instances in which the Dactyl follows the base, such as Iph. T. 1092. 1109. : —

εὐξύνετον ξυνε|τοῖσι βοάν.

are more correctly referred to the Dactylic class. Vide Herm. De El. D. M. lib. III. cap. ii. 23.

The Anapæst appears sometimes, though rarely, as following the base, Or. 804. 810. : —

οἰκτρότατα Φοιν|άματα καί.
 Τυνδαρίς ἰάκ|χησε τάλαι|να.
 - ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘

The Iambus is very seldom interchanged with the Trochee. The examples in which this occurs have already been noticed above, p. 18.

The Choriambus is not exchanged for an Iambic syzygy, neither is the Molossus substituted for it, either at the beginning or in the middle of a Glyconic verse. The following instance has been corrected : —

πέτ|ρας ὡς ταῦ|ρος. CEd. T. 479.

The Choriambus appears to be resolved in the following ; *i. e.* the first arsis : —

τέτροφεν ἄφιλον ἀποστνγεῖν. CEd. Col. 186.
 ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘

τίς ὁ πολύπονος ἄγει, τίν' ἄν. Ib. 205.

But these may also be considered as Iambics : —

˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘

The second arsis is resolved in Eur. Hel. 1505. —

βᾶτε | Πλειάδας ὑπὸ | μέσας.
 δυσκλεῖ|αγ. ἀπὸ συγ|γόνου. Ib. 1506.

Possibly the following is an example of both arses being resolved:—

ἐκεῖσ' | ἄγε με Βρόμει | Βρόμει. Eur. Bacch. 410.
σοφᾶν | δ' ἄπεχε πραπίδα | φρένα τε. Ib. 427.

Glyconics are usually written in systems, so as to preclude the admission of the hiatus or of the doubtful syllable. Examples are, however, to be found where the hiatus and short syllable both occur. Seidler, on Eur. El. 153.:—

πατέρα φίλτατον καλεῖ
ὀλόμενον δολίοις βρόχων,

quotes Soph. Œd. Col. 1215.:—

ἐπεὶ πολλὰ μὲν αἱ μακρᾶι
ἁμέραι κατέθεντο δῆ.
τᾶς εὐδαιμονίας φέρει,
ἢ τοσοῦτον ὅσον δοκεῖν. Œd. T. 1190.
ἐξ οὗ καὶ βασιλεὺς καλεῖ
ἐμός. Ib. 1202.

Examples of the short syllable are quoted by him on v. 207. of the same play.

εὐφήμου στόμα φροντίδος
ιέντες, τὰ δὲ νῦν τιν' ἤκειν. Œd. Col. 132.

πολ-

λὰ κέλευθος ἐρατῦει
κλύεις, ὧ πολύμοχθ' ἀλᾶτα; Ib. 164. antistr.

στικτῶν ἢ λασίων μετὰ
θηρῶν' ἔν τ' ὀδύνας ὁμοῦ. Phil. 184.

νοσεῖ μὲν νόσον ἀγρίαν
ἀλύει δ' ἐπὶ παντί τφ. Ib. 173. stroph.

ὄς ἤ-

δη μετ' οὐδενὸς ὕστερον
ἀνδρῶν εἰσοπίσω τάλας. Ib. 1103.

οὐκ ἔμελλον ἄρ' ὧ τάλας
λείψειν οὐδέποτ' ἀλλ' ἐμοί. Ib. 1083. stroph.

The examples in Phil. 1127. 1129. Ant. 102. are, as Seidler observes, to be referred to the class in which the short syllable is admitted on account of the stop in the sense. See above, p. 50.

Besides Glyconics of the form we have hitherto considered, and which may be termed legitimate Glyconics, there is a very large variety which is formed by the addition, or subtraction of one or more syllables at the beginning or end of the verse. There are too many of these to be individually enumerated; but the following examples may be cited as amongst the most likely to occur. The first is that in which the base does not appear:—

ἄς τρέμομεν | λέγειν. CEd. C. 128.

ρεύματι συν|τρέχει. Ib. 160.

In this form the anacrusis of the Iambus is also found long:—

ἄλιος ἀ|γάζει. Eur. Hec. 637.

παῖδας ἀνήρ | βούτας. Ib. 642.

The reverse form also is found, in which the final Iambus is rejected:—

δυσαι|ων δ' ὀ βίος. Eur. Suppl. 960.

οὔτ' ἐν | τοῖς φθιμένοις. Ib. 968.

Cf. Bacch. 865. 885. according to Hermann's emendation, Ep. D. M. 478.:—

αιθέρ' | ἐς δροσερόν.

τούς τ' ἀ|γνωμοσύναν.

If the common reading, *eis aithéra droserón*, be correct, we must suppose a resolution of the first syllable of the Choriambus.

The Pherecratean is a catalectic form of the Glyconic: it is of very frequent occurrence in the Tragic writers, as at the close of the following:—

— — — — —

ἄδ' ἐ|γὼ χέρας αἰμ|ατηρ-

ρὰς βρό|χοισι κεκλη|μένα

πέμπο|μαι κατὰ γαί|ας. Andr. 502.

Another form of Glyconic is that in which an anacrusis, or monosyllabic prefix, is substituted for the base, the latter part of the verse retaining the Iambus:—

φοι|τῆ γὰρ ὑπ' ἀγρ|ίαν

ὑ|λαν ἀνά-τ' ἄν|τρα καί. CEd. T. 476.

In this form the penultimate syllable is occasionally found long:—

σκέ|ψαι τεκέων|πλαγάν. Eur. Med. 847.
 τέκ|νοις ἄδακρυν|μοῖραν. Ib. 857.
 κώ|παις ἐπιθω|ῦξει. Iph. T. 1127.
 λή|ξαιμι θοά|ζουσα. Ib. 1141.

There is also a catalectic form of this, which is subjoined to the preceding in the above passage, CEd. T. 468.:—

φυ|γᾶ πόδα νο|μᾶν.
 χλω|ραῖς ὑπὸ βάσ|σαις. CEd. Col. 673.

This form is occasionally terminated by an Antispast:—

κεῖ|νος γὰρ ἔπερ|σεν ἀνθρώπους. Aj. 1198.

This form is found with what Hermann calls a disyllabic anacrusis, which may also be considered as a Pyrrhic forming the base:—

δορι | δὴ δορι πέρ|σαν. Hec. 897.

The same occurs with an Iambic close; Ib. 893.:—

σὺ μὲν | ᾧ πατρὶς Ἴλ|ιάς.
 Ἑλένας ἐπὶ λέκτρα τάν. Ib. 632.

The last syllable is resolved in Hel. 1330. 1348.

The following are longer forms of the Glyconic:—

ιέν|τες, τὰ δὲ νῦν | τιν' ἤκειν. CEd. Col. 133.
 κλύεις, | ᾧ πολύμοχθ' | ἄλᾶτα; Ib. 165.
 τάλαιν', | οὐκέτι σ' ἐμ|βατεύσω. Hec. 901.
 Ἴδαί|αν ὅτε πρῶ|τον ὕλαν. Ib. 629.
 θαμί|ζουσα μάλιστ' | ἀηδών. CEd. Col. 672.

In the following the place of the Choriambus is transposed:—

καὶ παραμει|όμεσθ' ἀδέρκτως. CEd. C. 130.
 τῷ ξένε πάμ|μορ' εὔ φύλαξαι. Ib. 161.

This verse is lengthened at the beginning by a Trochee or Spondee subjoined to the base:—

καλλίστων ὄμ|βρων Διόθεν στερεῖσαι. Eur. El. 736.
 κτείνεις κλεινῶν | συγγενέτερ' | ἀδελφῶν. Ib. 746.
 Διρκαίων ὑ|πὲρ ρέεθρων | μολοῦσα. Soph. Ant. 105.
 πλησθῆναι τε | καὶ στεφάνωμα πύργων. Ib. 122.

A shorter form of the above is —

ἐμπαίζουσα λείμακος ἡδοναῖς. Bacch. 867.

So with the penultimate syllable long —

κούποτ' αἴθις | ἀλλά μ' ὁ παγκοίτας. Ant. 810.

Other forms are: —

τάκον | δυρομένα | σὺν εὐνήταν.

πένθος | γὰρ μεγάλως | τόδ' ὀρμᾶται. Eur. Med. 186.

where the verse ends with an Antispast, as in the examples quoted above, p. 43.

A syllable prefixed to the base forms an Amphibrach or Palimbacchius: —

ἔγκληρον | οὐτ' ἐπινύμ|φειος. Ant. 814.

τέγγει θ' ὑπ' | ὀφρύσι παγκλαύτοις. Ib. 831.

Also in the abbreviated form of Glyconic: —

λεύσσουσιν | ἀελίου. Ant. 809.

ἔρποντος, | οὐδέ με λά|θει. Phil. 207. *Ant. 836*

This form is also prefixed to a verse with the Antispastic ending: —

ὑμνησεν | ἀλλ' Ἀχέρον|τι νυμφεύσω. Ant. 816.

χρηζῶ ξέν' | ὀρθὸν ἀκοῦσμ' | ἀκοῦσαι. CEd. Col. 518.

τᾶς δειλαί|ας ἀπόρον | φανείσας. Ib. 513.

πέιθον' κἀ|γὼ γὰρ ὄσον | σὺ προσχρηζέεις. Ib. 520.

In the following an Ionic is prefixed: —

μέγας ἐν τού|τοις θεός, οὐ|δὲ γηράσκει. CEd. T. 871.

θεὸν οὐ λή|ξω ποτὲ προσ|τάταν ἴσχων. Ib. 881.

The following may be more correctly referred to the Choriambic species: —

ἦκουσα δὴ | λυγροτάταν | ὀλέσθαι. Ant. 823.

A Bacchius is prefixed to the Glyconic, Soph. Aj. 1205.: —

ἐρώτων | ἐρώτων δ' ἀπέπαυσεν, ὦμοι.

γενοίμαν ἴν' ὑλᾶεν ἔπεστι πόντου. Ib. 1217.

Cf. CEd. 124. 155.

Hephæstion observes also, that Archilochus appears to have used an Anapæstic anacrusis, but that this may with equal reason be explained as a coalition of vowels:—

ἐρέ|ω πολὺ φίλταθ' ἑταίρων· | τέρψεται δ' ἀκούων.
 φιλέειν στυγνόν περ ἰόντα· | μηδὲ διαλέγεσθαι.

A verse was used by the poet Cratinus of the same nature with this, but with the Logæædic form instead of the Dactylic:—

Ἐ|ρασμονίδη Βάθιππε | τῶν ἄωρολείων.
 υ ι - υ υ - υ - υ υ ι - υ - υ - υ

Another class of Asynartetes consists of a Dactylic verse, without an anacrusis preceding, and terminating in like manner with an Ithyphallic:—

οὐκ ἔθ' ὁμῶς θάλλεις ἀπαλὸν χροά· | κάρφεται γὰρ ἦδη.
 υ υ - - - - υ υ - υ υ ι - υ - υ - υ

Ἄκρίσιος τὸν νηὸν εἰδείματο ταῦθ' ὁ Ναυκρατίτης.

As a proof of the last syllable being common, which is necessary to the verse being an Asynartete, Hephæstion cites the following:—

καὶ βήσασα ὀρέων δυσπαιπάλους· | οἶος ἦν ἐφ' ἤξει.

This form of the verse is acatalectic: the catalectic form is said to have been used by Cratinus:—

χαίρετε, πάντες θεοὶ πολύζωτον | ποντίαν Σέριφον.

Another form is that in which Dactyls are followed by Iambics:—

ἀλλὰ μ' ὁ λυσιμελής | ὦ ταῖρε δάμναται πόθος.

The next form we shall cite from Hephæstion is that in which Iambics and Trochaics are combined:—

Δήμητρος ἀγνῆς καὶ Κόρης | τὴν πανήγυριν σέβων.
 ἔφως ἠνίχ' ἰππότας | ἐξέλαμψεν ἀστήρ.
 ἔνεστ' Ἀπόλλων τῷ χορῷ· | τῆς λύρης ἀκούω.

A double Iambic Penthemimer is also mentioned by him as used by Callimachus:—

Δημητρὶ τῇ πυλαίῃ | τῇ τοῦτον οὐκ Πελασγῶν.

Also a double Ithyphallic, said to have been used by Sappho:—

δεῦρο δεῦτε Μοῖσαι | χρύσειον λιποῖσαι.

The verse which has been termed Iambelegus, because the latter part is like in form to the Elegiac verse, is also classed by Hephæstion amongst Asynartetes:—

πρῶτον μὲν εὔξου|λον Θέμιν οὐρανίαν.
κείνων λυθέντων | σαῖς ὑπὸ χερσὶν ἄναξ.

Also the Elegiac verse itself is referred to this class:

νήϊδες οἱ Μούσης οὐκ ἐγένοντο φίλοι.

If we examine these verses, we shall find that there are but few which have any claim to be strictly considered as Asynartetes. It is manifestly absurd to call a verse *unconnected* which is of such a kind that the two members of which it is composed cannot be conceived of as two separately existing portions. Such a verse is the Elegiac, in which the hiatus or doubtful syllable is under no circumstances whatever admitted at the point of union. This verse therefore consists of parts which are not unconnected, and is not a true Asynartete. The same may be said of several of the other verses to which this name has been given by Grammarians; which merely consist of several portions united into one, but which are not unconnected in the sense in which the term is understood with reference to Asynartetes.

It may be conjectured that Hephæstion gave the original definition of the verse, as applicable to the type invented by Archilochus, and unconsciously extended it to other verses which are unconnected in a different sense. The definition as applied to a real Asynartete is accurate and precise; the confusion evidently arose from the indefinite meaning of the word *συναρτηθῆναι*, which may imply either rhythmically unconnected, i. e. really so, as in the verse of Archilochus; or unconnected, that is, merely composed of distinct parts, as in the Elegiac and Iambelegus.

The first verse cited from Hephæstion satisfies the conditions

of an Asynartete; the syllable which ends the former part being common, and the connexion between the members of the verse being consequently broken:—

ἐρέ|ω πολὺ φίλταθ' ἑταίρων· | τέρψεται δ' ἀκούων.
φιλέ|ειν στυγνόν περ ἑόντα· | μηδὲ διαλέγεσθαι.

Likewise another species of these verses, in which the Dactyl is not catalectic, may be considered as a real Asynartete:—

οὐκ ἔθ' ὁμῶς θάλλεις ἀπαλὸν χροά· | κάρφεται γὰρ ἤδη.
καὶ βήσσας ὀρέων δυσπαιπάλους· | οἶος ἦν ἐφ' ἤβης.

The double Iambic and Ithyphallic forms may also be included amongst this class, the final syllable at the close of the first member of the verse being common in each:—

Δημητρὶ τῇ πυλαίῃ | τῇ τοῦτον οὐκ Πελασγῶν.
δεῦρο δεῦτε Μοῖσαι | χρύσειον λιποῖσαι.

It may be doubted whether such a line as that in which the final Dactyl ends with a long syllable, could have been written by the Greeks; certainly in the examples extant of this kind of verse we have no such instance. Indeed, examples of a long syllable at the close even of a common Dactylic line are very rare; the greater part of them, where it appears to occur, being more correctly considered as having a final Cretic. An instance to the contrary seems to occur in Eur. Suppl. 279.:—

ἄντομαι ἀμφιπιτυοῦσα τὸ σὸν γόνυ καὶ χέρα δειλαία.

Having thus referred to the verses which have been termed Asynartetes by the Grammarians, we will now inquire if there are any to be found in the writings of the Tragedians which satisfy the conditions required in a true Asynartete. The following, consisting of two equal Dactylic portions, united by a common syllable, the division in one of the verses falling in the middle of a word, may correctly be considered as of this class:—

οὐδ' ἀρετὰν παρέδωκαν | ἀνδράσιν· εἰ δ' ἄλλος ἔλθοι. Eur. Med. 629.

The Antistrophic line is:—

μηδὲ ποτ' ἀμφιλόγους ὀρ|γὰς ἀκόρεστά τε νείκη.

In the former of these verses Porson corrected *παρέδωκαν ἐν ἀνδράσιν*, supposing the verse to be a Hexameter, but thus destroying its true character. Another example of the same kind is found in Soph. Trach. 112.:—

πολλὰ γὰρ ὄστ' ἀκάμαντος | ἦ Νότου ἦ βορέα τις.
ὄν ἐπιμεφομένα σ' ἀ|δεῖα μὲν, ἀντία δ' οἴσω. Ib. 122. antistr.

Similar are the following, although in these the doubtful character of the catalectic syllable of the first portion does not appear:—

κλεινοτάταν σοφίαν ἀ|εὶ διὰ λαμπροτάτου. Med. 824. Cf. v. 880.
᾿Ωκεανοῦ τις ὕδωρ στά|ζουσα πέτρα λέγεται. Hipp. 121. Cf. v. 131.
μελισσοτρόφον Σαλαμῖνος | ᾿ βασιλεῦ Τελαμών.
ὄθ' Ἑλλάδος ἄγαγε πρῶτον | ἄνθος ἀτυζόμενος. Eur. Troad. 795. 807.
τὰς ἐπικεκλιμένας ὄχ|θοις ἱεροῖς, ἴν' ἐλαίας. Ib. 797.
ἔσχασε ποντόπορον καὶ | ναῦδες' ἀνήψατο πρυμνᾶν. Ib. 810.

We next may refer to a very large class of verses, formed by the union of Dactyls and Trochees: in this the final Dactyl is catalectic, and the last syllable doubtful. Instances in which the syllable is long in the strophe or antistrophe, and short in the corresponding place, will exemplify this:—

οὔποτε τὰν Διὸς ἄρμονίαν θνα|τῶν παρεξίασι βουλαί. Prom. V. 551.
ἔδνοις ἄγαγες Ἡσιόταν πι|θῶν δάμαρτα κοινόλεκτρον. 560. antistr.
εὐ|δαίμονες οἴσι κακῶν ἄ|γευστος αἰών. Soph. Ant. 582.
ἀρ|χαῖα τὰ Λαεδακιδᾶν οἴ|κων ὀρῶμαι. Ib. 593. antistr.
Ἴλιάδα σκοπιὰν πέρ|σαντες ἤξερ' οἴκους; Eur. Hec. 919.
᾿ωρισεν Ἴλιάδος' τά|λαιν' ἀπεῖπον ἄλγει. Ib. 930. antistr.

Compare also Aj. 374.

᾿ | δύσμορος δε χερὶ μὲν μεθ|ῆκα τοὺς ἀλάστορας.
᾿ | Ζεῦ προγόνων προπάτωρ πῶς | ἄν τὸν αἰμυλώτατον. Ib. 388. antistr.

In the following a Dactylico-Trochaic verse is connected with an Ithyphallic:—

τὸν ἀ|μαχανίας ἔχουσα | δυσπέρατον αἰών'. Med. 645.

Shorter forms of this metre are of very common occurrence: —

δα|μέντ' ἀδαμαντοδέτοις Τι|τᾶνα λύμαις. Æsch. Prom. V. 426.

παν|τᾶ δυοκαιδεκάμηνον | ἀμμένουσαι. Trach. 648.

σται|η πολύκωπον ὄχημα | ναὸς αὐτῷ. Ib. 656. antistr.

Equally common is the occurrence of a Cretic or catalectic Trochaic dipodia preceded by Dactyls: —

παρέ|ξαν καὶ ὄπως Κρονίδαν ἀπάτασεν | οὐ λέγω. Trach. 500.

Ἄχ|ελῶος ἀπ' Οἰνιαδᾶν ὁ δε βακχί|ας ἄπο. Ib. 510. antistr.

μέγα|τι σθένης ἅ Κύπρις ἐκφέρεται νί|κας ἀεί. Ib. 497.

ὁ μὲν | ἦν ποταμοῦ σθένης, ὑψικέρω τετρ|αόρου. Ib. 507. antistr.

A verse of this species is found doubled, Ion. 1048. 1049. : —

Εἰνοδία θύγατερ Δαματρὸς ἅ τῶν | νυκτιπόλων ἐφόδων ἀνάσσεις.

εἰ δ' ἀτελής θάνατος σπουδαί τε δεσποί|νας, ὃ τε καιρὸς ἄπεισι τόλμας.

Ib. 1061. 1062. antistr.

This form is occasionally preceded as well as followed by Trochees: —

τὰν δ' ἐμὰν εὐ|κλειαν ἔχειν βιοτὰν στρέψ|ουσι φᾶμαι. Eur. Med. 416.

βουφόνους, παρ' | Ὀκεανοῦ πατρὸς ἄσβεστον πόρον. Prom. V. 531.

It is very common for the final Dactyl to be acatalectic; in this case the verse is identical in form with the Logædic: —

γένναν· οὐδὲ λή|ξει, πρὶν ἂν ἡ κορέση κέαρ, ἢ παλάμα τι

τὰν δυσάλωτον ἔλῃ τις ἀρχάν. Prom. V. 165.

ὦ πολύξιν|ος καὶ ἐλεύθερος ἀνδρὸς ἀ|εὶ ποτ' οἴκος. Eur. Alc. 569.

The union of the Ithyphallic with another Trochaic verse may be considered as an Asynartete: —

ῥυσί|εωμον Ἑλλά|νων ἄγαλα δαιμόνων. Æsch. Eum. 920.

That this verse is not an uninterrupted Trochaic series, is evident from the quantity of the third foot; it will be accordingly scanned thus: —

ζ υ υ υ υ υ υ ζ υ υ υ υ υ

These verses may all be correctly classed as Asynartetes,

inasmuch as they all have the doubtful syllable at the point of union between the two portions. There remains for consideration a large class of verses which differ from these, as not having the final syllable common, and which cannot therefore be called *Asynartetes*, but must be regarded merely as compound verses, consisting of parts united together by a long syllable. Such, for instance, is the class which may be termed *Iambico-Dactylic*: —

ὄν αἰόλα | νῦξ ἐναριζομένα. Trach. 94.

ἵπποις διφρεύων ἄλιον πέλαγος. Andr. 1012.

The arsis of the first Iambus is resolved: —

ὄτι θεὸς ἦ | μὴ θεὸς ἦ τὸ μέσον.

σὺ Διὸς ἔφες | ὦ Ἑλένα θύγατερ. Eur. Hel. 1137. 1144.

Longer forms of the Dactylic metre are also united with the dipodia: —

ἐμοὶ τις ἦν | ἐν γένει φῖ κόρος ἀξιόθρηνος. Alc. 903.

Also a longer Iambic form is prefixed to the Dactyls: —

πτανοῖς γὰρ ἐν κόλποις σε Δή|δας ἐτέκνωσε πατήρ. El. 861.

Another form is the Trochaico-Dactylic: —

τῶν ἀπορβή|των πόλις οὐκέτι λέξει. Hec. 894.

τοῖον Ἑλλά|νων νέφος ἀμφί σε κρύπτει. Ib. 895.

ἦ Ποσειδά|ωνα τινάκτορα γαίας. Trach. 502.

τόξα καὶ λόγ|χας ῥόπαλόν τε τινάσσων. Ib. 512.

μήτε τῶν γέν|να μεγαλυνομένων. Æsch. Prom. V. 892.

Longer Trochaic forms are also prefixed: —

τοῦτο καρῦξαι τὸν Ἄλκμ|ηγας πόθι μοι πόθι παῖς.

οὐ ποτ' εὐνάξ|ειν ἀδακρύ|των βλεφάρων πόθον, ἀλλ'. Trach. 97. 106.

In all these examples we find the final syllable of the Trochaic dipodia long. This form of the dipodia is called the Dorian Epitrite, from its having been commonly adopted in the Dorian species of rhythm; we may therefore regard it as an essential element in this kind of verse, and the quantity of the final

syllable consequently as fixed. Examples in which the final syllable of the dipodia is short or common are of very rare occurrence:—

μαχαναῖς ἐτίσατο λώξαν. Aj. 181.

ᾄμ' ἔχων κακὰν φάτιν ἄρη. Ib. 193.

It may reasonably be doubted whether the few instances in which the short syllable occurs are to be referred to a distinct class of metre, composed, not of the Dorian Epitrite and Dactyls, but of the common Trochaic dipodia, or whether they are not rather to be regarded as examples of a licence by which the final syllable may have been occasionally allowed to be short. There is another class of verses, called Iambelegus, which are considered by the Grammarians to consist of an Iambic Penthemimer and an Elegiac portion: e. g.

τίκει κατευνάζει τε φλογιζόμενον. Trach. 95.

They may, however, be scanned more correctly as Dorian Epitrites with an anacrusis:—

τίκ|τει κατευνά|ζει τε φλογιζόμενον.

In by far the greater number of these verses we find the form of the Epitrite preserved, i. e. the final syllable of the Penthemimer long. Examples in which this is short are of rare occurrence:—

πρὶν ἂν μάθωμεν | ἀγγελίαν τίνα μοι; Ion. 770.

κατάρχεται χο|ρεύματ' ἄτερ τυπάνων. Herc. Fur. 888.

πρὸς αἶματ' οὐχὶ | τᾶς Διονυσιάδος. Ib. 891.

φάνηθι ταῦρος | ἢ πολύκρανος ἰδεῖν. Bacch. 1017.

ἐκεῖθεν ἐνθάδ' | εἶτα παλινσκοπῖαν. Or. 1259.

πάρεσιν ἐλπιδῶν ἔτι κοινοτόκων. Soph. El. 857.

μὴ μὴ μ', ἄναξ, ἔθ' ὦδ' ἐφάλους κλισίας. Aj. 191.

In those examples which are antistrophic (Or. 1246. Soph. E. 857.) we find a short syllable in the corresponding place. An instance in which this is not the case is the verse from Aj. 191. where the strophe has a long syllable.

From this and from the circumstance that these forms (in

which the final syllable is short) occur in many instances in combination with the Epitrite, we may hesitate whether we ought to consider this as a distinct species of verse, in which a short final syllable is used, or whether, both in this case and in that of the Trochees before mentioned, we ought not rather to consider these as occasional exceptions to the common usage of the poets. On the use of Dorian Epitrites in the Tragic writers, see Herm. El. Doctr. Metr. lib. III. cap. xiii. 10.

The Iambic syzygy is prefixed to a Dactylico-Trochaic verse:—

ἐγὼ δὲ τῶ | πρόσπολος ἄ τριτοβάμονος χερσί. Troad. 275.

The Penthemimer likewise is so prefixed:—

ἔμελλες ἐκπράξ|ειν Ταφίων περί|κλυστον ἄστν πέρσαι.

Eur. Herc. F. 1080.

Also to a verse in which a Dactyl precedes a Dochmius:—

ἔχω σ', Ὀρέστα, | τηλύγε|τον χθονὸς ἀπὸ πατρίδος Ἄργόθεν ὦ φίλος.

Iph. T. 829.

The following verses are Iambico-Trochaic. Sept. c. Th. 740.:—

πόνοι δόμων νέοι παλαι|οῖσι συμμιγεῖς κακοῖς.

γένουτό μοι λύσις τύχας | ἅ πάρεστι κοιράνοις. Eur. Alc. 214.

ὦ παῦ Φέρητος οἶ' ἔπραξ|ας δάμαρτος σᾶς στερεῖς. Ib. 227.

The following is a form of continual occurrence, in which an Iambic dipodia is prefixed to a Cretic:—

ἔκατι μὲν|δαιμόνων,

ἔκατι δ' ἄ|μᾶν χερῶν. Choeph. 436.

στένουσι πύρ|γοι, στένει

πέδον φίλαν|δρον μενεῖ. Sept. c. Th. 901.

This verse is often followed by an Ithyphallic or other form of the Trochaic metre:—

αἶ τὸν ἐμὸν εἶ|λον βίον

πρόδοτον, αἶ μ' ἀπόλεσαν. Soph. El. 207.

πόλιν διή|κει θοὰ

βάξις, εἰ δ' ἐτηγύμωσ. Æsch. Ag. 476.

Occasionally we find the arsis of the Cretic resolved: —

"Αρεά τε τὸν | μαλερὸν δε

υ υ υ υ - | υ υ υ -

νῦν ἄχαλκος ἀσπίδων. Soph. Œd. T. 190.

The Iambic dipodia is resolved also: —

ἰνὰ δ' ἐβόασεν λεώς

Τρωάδος ἀπὸ πέτρας σταθείς. Eur. Troad. 522.

Another form of compound verse is that in which two Iambic Penthemimers are united: —

υ υ υ υ - - - | υ υ υ υ - υ

τυφλωθὲν ἐξ ἀγρίας δάμαρτος. Ant. 973.

χείρεσσι καὶ κερκίδων ἀκμαῖσι. Ib. 976.

ἀρὰν πατρώαν | τιθεὶς ἀληθῆ. S. c. T. 946.

ἔπειτ' ἐγὼ νοσφίσας ὀλοίμαν. Choeph. 438.

πρωαὶ δ' ἀπὸ Στρυμόνος μολοῦσαι,
κακόσχολοι νήσιτιδες δύσορμοι. Ag. 192.

ἐπεὶ δ' ἀνάγκας | ἔδν λέπαδνον.

φρενὸς πνέων δυσσεβῆ τροπαίαν. Ib. 218, 219.

τὸ παντότολμον | φρονεῖν μετέγνω.

βροτοὺς θράσυνει | γὰρ αἰσχρομήτης. Ib. 221.

κρόκου βαφὰς δ' ἐς | πέδον χέουσα. Ib. 239.

The second Penthemimer is sometimes exchanged for an Iambic dipodia: —

ἑφεῦρέ σ' ἄκονθ' | ὁ πάνθ' ὄρων χρόνος. Œd. T. 1213.

πρὸ τοῦ φανέντος | χάριν ξυναινέσαι. Ag. 484.

παρ' αὐτὰ δ' ἔλθεῖν | ἐς Ἴλιον πόλιν. Ib. 737.

πλάθουσι, βλασθῶνσι καὶ πεδαίχμοι. Choeph. 589.

σέβει γὰρ οὔτις | τὸ δυσφιλὲς θεοῖς. Ib. 637.

In both the above forms we perceive that the final syllable of the first member of the verse is not common, but long. We find also that an exact similarity is observed in the strophe and antistrophe, the Iambi being in each case preserved pure. The anacrusis of the first Iambus is usually a monosyllable. Some

few examples have been alleged in which a disyllabic anacrusis appears. In these instances the disyllabic form is repeated also in the strophe: —

ἄλευσον ἀνδρῶν | ὕβριν εὔ στυγῆσας. Suppl. 528.
γενοῦ πολυμνήσ|τορ ἔφαπτορ Ἴους. Ant. 535.

In Pers. 1015. —

τί δ' οὐκ ὄλωλεν | μεγάλα τὰ Περσῶν ;

where the antistrophe (v. 1027.) has —

τραπέντα ναύφρακ|τον ἐρεῖς ὄμιλον,

Hermann has restored in the former line *μεγαλως*.

These verses may perhaps be more correctly scanned as Choriambics: —

υ - υ - ι - υ - υ - ι - υ - υ

τρίεψ, κατέξαινον ἄνθος Ἀργείων. Ag. 197.
ρέεθροις πατρώοις χέρας βωμοῦ πέλας. Ib. 210.

Here the discrepancy is easily corrected by reading *ρέεθροις*.

In the latter part of the last verse we observe a variation in the form of the Iambus, which must especially be noticed. Another instance of a similar kind appears in Æsch. Pers. 1007.: —

πεπλήγμεθ', αἰαῖ, δι' αἰῶνος τύχαι.

In these verses, if genuine, the form differs from the common Iambic, as having a Spondee in the second place. This is quite inadmissible according to the usual laws of the Iambic metre, and proves that either these are not Iambics at all, or, if they are, are Iambics of unusual construction. There does not appear any ground for suspecting the genuineness of the reading in Ag. 197. 210. The passage from the Persæ is doubtful. Separate verses in which the same appearance is presented, are of frequent occurrence in the Tragedians.

The most satisfactory explanation which can be given of these verses is, that they are a species of irregular Iambics; not composed in dipodiæ, like the usual Iambic verse, but broken into detached and independent parts; the result being, that the doubtful syllable, which is admissible only in certain places in

the dipodia, is here allowed in every place indifferently. According to Hermann the verse is scanned as follows:—

$$\cup \acute{\cup} \cup \acute{\cup} \acute{\cup} \acute{\cup}$$

In this, the first part is formed by a short Iambic series:—

$$\cup \acute{\cup}$$

this is followed by a single arsis, and an Iambus:—

$$\acute{\cup} \cup \acute{\cup}$$

In other words, the verse will then consist of an Amphibrach and a Cretic; the anacrusis and thesis of the former being common, it may consequently assume the following form:—

$$\cup \acute{\cup} \cup$$

Likewise, the anacrusis of the final Iambus being lengthened, the latter part of the verse will be scanned as follows:—

$$\acute{\cup} \cup \acute{\cup}$$

If to these we add the resolution of the two former arses, we shall have the following:—

$$\cup \acute{\cup} \cup \acute{\cup} \cup \acute{\cup} \cup \acute{\cup}$$

The result will be nearly the same if we adopt the simpler mode of scanning the verse as irregular Iambics:—

$$\cup \acute{\cup} \cup \acute{\cup} \cup \acute{\cup}$$

The following passages will exemplify the varieties of this verse:—

πατήρ ὁ παντόπτας. Æsch. Suppl. 139.

$$\cup \acute{\cup} \cup \acute{\cup} \acute{\cup} \acute{\cup}$$

προσδέρκου πανταχῆ. Œd. Col. 122.

$$\cup \acute{\cup} \cup \acute{\cup} \acute{\cup} \acute{\cup}$$

τὰν αἰὲν ἀδμήταν. Soph. El. 1240.

$$\cup \acute{\cup} \cup \acute{\cup} - \cup -$$

A form of Iambic which has been already alluded to p. 43. may be referred to this class:—

δισσοῖσι Φινείδαις. Ant. 971.

αἶς πλεῖστα συμπαίζει. Œd. T. 1106.

In the following, the first arsis is resolved, the anacrusis being also made long:—

υ υ υ | λ | υ λ

ὄλβιος ὄν ἄ κλεινὰ

γα ποτὲ Μυκηναίων. Soph. El. 160.

οὔτε γὰρ ὁ τὰν Κρῖσαν

βούνομον ἔχων ἀκτάν. Ib. 180. antistr.

ἔμπεδα κατουρίζει.

πῶς γὰρ ἂν ὁ μὴ λεύσσω. Trach. 827.

ἄμμυγά νιν αἰκίζει,

φάσματι μελαγχαίτα. Ib. 838. antistr.

The hiatus appears in Trach. 857.:—

ἦ που ὀλοὰ στένει.

ἦ που ἀδινῶν χλωράν.

answering to —

ἂ τότε θοὰν νύμφαν

ἄγαγες ἀπ' αἰπεινᾶς.

These verses have been called by Hermann *Ischiorrhagic*, from the analogy of a species of verse thus denominated by the Grammarians, which was said to have been invented by Hipponax, and in which the long syllable was irregularly admitted.

ὁ Μουσοποιὸς ἐνθάδ' Ἰππώναξ κεῖται.

By some writers of these verses the Spondee was not admitted in the fifth foot:—

ὥς οἱ μὲν ἀγεῖ Βουπάλω κατηρῶντο.

We must distinguish these verses from those in which we find the union of the Bacchius or Molossus with the Cretic:—

τὸν ᾧ τᾶν | πυρφόρων. Œd. T. 200.

Ἰδαίαν | ἐς νάπαν. Andr. 275.

where similar forms answer to these in the antistrophe: these verses will be correctly scanned thus:—

υ λ - - | λ υ - -

This cannot apply to such as the following, in which different forms answer to each other:—

ἀλλ' οὐ τὰν Ἄρτεμιν
τὰν αἰὲν ἀδμήταν. Soph. El. 1239.

τίς οὖν ἂν ἀξίαν
γε σοῦ πεφηνότος. Ib. 1260.

antistr.

Cf. Trach. 846. 857. quoted above.

The following passage is composed entirely of these verses.
Soph. El. 504. :—

ᾧ Πέλοπος ἀ πρόσθεν
πολύπονος ἰππεία,
ὡς ἔμολες αἰανῆ
τῆδε γῆ.
εὔτε γὰρ ὁ ποντισθεὶς
Μυρτίλος ἐκοιμάθη
παγχρυσέων δίφρων
πρόρριζος ἐκριφθείς,
οὔτι πω
ἔλιπεν ἐκ τοῦδ' οἴκου
πολύπονος αἰκία.

In the above passage we find Cretics intermixed, in the same manner, no doubt, in which the Cretic was combined with Dochmiacs, i. e. from its resemblance in form with the latter part of the Dochmiac verse. In the same manner the Cretic and the latter part of these verses resemble each other.

— — — — —

The Cretic is also combined with this verse in Eum.
381. 382. :—

μένει γάρ· ἐν|μήχανοί | τε καὶ τέλει|οι, κακῶν | τε μνήμονες σεμναί.

Other forms of compound verses will present themselves occasionally to diligent investigation; but they are not, for the most part, such as to present any serious difficulty, or which seem to require special notice. We shall now proceed, having thus brought under review the chief forms of verses used by the Tragedians, to exhibit the choral parts of Sophocles, with the metres arranged for the convenience of the reader.

ANALYSIS
OF
METRES IN THE CHORUSES
OF
SOPHOCLES.

To avoid confusing the metrical lines, the metres are given according to the strophe only : where equivalent forms are substituted in the antistrophe, this can create no difficulty to the reader who has studied the former part of this treatise.

CHORUSES OF SOPHOCLES.

ŒDIPUS TYRANNUS.

151—166.

- 1 ὦ Διὸς ἀδυσπέδῃ φάτι, τίς ποτε τᾶς πολυχρύσου
 Πυθῶνος ἀγλαὰς ἔβασ
 Θήβας; ἐκτέταμαι φοβερὰν φρένα, δείματι πάλλων,
 ἰήϊε Δάλιε Παιάν,
 ἀμφὶ σοὶ ἀζόμενος, τί μοι ἦ νέον,
 ἢ περιτελλομέναις ὄραις πάλιν ἐξανύσεις χρέος.
 7 εἶπέ μοι, ὦ χρυσέας τέκνον Ἑλπίδος, ἄμβροτε Φάμα.
 1 πρῶτα σὲ κεκλόμενος, θύγατερ Διός, ἄμβροτ' Ἀθάνα,
 γαῖαόχόν τ' ἀδελφεὰν
 Ἄρτεμιν, ἃ κυκλόεντ' ἀγορᾶς θρόνον εὐκλέα θάσσει,
 καὶ Φοῖβον ἑκαβόλον, ἰὼ
 τρισσοὶ ἀλεξιμοροὶ προφάνητέ μοι,
 εἴ ποτε καὶ προτέρας ἄτας ὑπερ ὀρνυμένας πόλει
 7 ἠνύσατ' ἐκτοπίαν φλόγα πῆματος, ἔλθετε καὶ νῦν.

1		Hexameter Dactyl. catal. in disyll.
2	— — — — —	Iamb. dim.
3		Hexameter Dactyl. catal. in disyll.
4	— — — — —	Dactyl. with anacrusis.
5	— — — — —	Tetrameter Dactyl. acat.
6		Hexameter Dactyl. acat.
7		Hexameter Dactyl. catal. in disyll.

3. See p. 67.

6. This verse can also be scanned as a tetrameter and dimeter acatalectic. See p. 65.

167—189.

- 1 ὦ πόποι, ἀνάριθμα γὰρ φέρω
 πῆματα· νοσεῖ δέ μοι πρόπας
 στόλος, οὐδ' ἐνὶ φροντίδος ἔγχος,
 ᾧ τις ἀλέξεται. οὔτε γὰρ ἔκγονα
 5 κλυτὰς χθονὸς αὔξεται, οὔτε τόκοισιν
 ἠγῶν καμάτων ἀνέχουσι γυναῖκες·
 ἄλλον δ' ἂν ἄλλω προσίδοις ἄπερ εὐπτερον ὄρνιν
 κρεῖσσον ἀμαιμακέτου πυρὸς ὄρμενον
 9 ἀκτὰν πρὸς ἐσπέρου θεοῦ.

- 1 ὦν πόλις ἀνάριθμος ὄλλυται·
 νηλέα δὲ γένεθλα πρὸς πέδω
 θαναταφόρα κεῖται ἀνοίκτως·
 ἐν δ' ἄλοχοι πολιαὶ τ' ἐπι ματέρες
 5 ἀκτὰν παρὰ βώμιον ἄλλοθεν ἄλλαι
 λυγρῶν πόνων ἰκτῆρες ἐπιστενάχουσι.
 παιὰν δὲ λάμπει στονόεσσά τε γῆρυς ὄμαυλος·
 ὦν ὑπερ, ὦ χρυσέα δύγατερ Διός,
 9 εὐῶπα πέμψον ἀλκάν.

1	- ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ -	Iamb. dim.
2	- ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ -	Id.
3	˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ -	Anapæst. paræm.
4	˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ -	Dactyl. tetram. acat. [pref.]
5	˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ -	Anap. paræm. with Iambus.
6	˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ -	Id. with Iamb. dim.
7	- ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ -	Id. with Iamb. dim. hyper.
8	˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ -	Dactyl. tetram.
9	- ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ -	Iamb. dim. cat.

4—7. These verses are thus scanned by Dindorf; Wunder (Consp. Metr. Soph. p. 27.) scans them as Dactylic tetrameters with an anacrusis, iambic dimeter catalectic, and iambic dimeter prefixed. A similar verse is found Ag. 108., Eur. Hipp. 1104.

9. θεοῦ is a monosyllable. Cf. v. 213.

190—213.

- 1 Ἄρεά τε τὸν μαλερόν, ὃς νῦν ἄχαλκος ἀσπίδων
 φλέγει με περιβόητος ἀντιάζων,
 παλίσσυντον δράμημα νωτίσαι πάτρας
 ἄπουρον, εἴτ' ἐς μέγαν
 θάλαμον Ἀμφιτρίτας,
 6 εἴτ' ἐς τὸν ἀπόξενον ὄρμον
 Θρήκιον κλύδωνα·
 τέλει γὰρ εἴ τι νῦξ ἀφῆ,
 τοῦτ' ἐπ' ἡμαρ ἔρχεται·
 τόν, ὦ τῶν πυρφόρων
 ἀστραπῶν κράτη νέμων,
 12 ὦ Ζεῦ πάτερ, ὑπὸ σῶ φθίσσον κεραυνῶ.
 1 Λύκει' ἄναξ, τά τε σὰ χρυσοστρόφων ἀπ' ἀγκυλῶν
 βέλεα θέλοισ' ἀν' ἀδάματ' ἐνδατεῖσθαι
 ἀρωγὰ προσταχθέντα, τὰς τε πυρφόρους
 Ἄρτέμιδος αἴγλας, ξὺν αἰῖς
 Λύκι' ὄρεα διάσσει·
 6 τὸν χρυσομίτραν τε κικλήσκω,
 τᾶσδ' ἐπώνυμον γὰς,
 οἰνώπα Βάκχον εὖιον,
 Μαινάδων ὀμόστολον,
 πελασθήναι φλέγοντ'
 ἀγλαῶπι * * *
 12 πεύκα 'πὶ τὸν ἀπότιμον ἐν θεοῖς θεόν.

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1 | υ̇ λ̇ υ̇ - λ̇ υ̇ υ̇ - λ̇ υ̇ υ̇ υ̇ λ̇ υ̇ - | Iambic dim. and Cretic,
with Trochaics; the first arsis
of the cretic being resolved. |
| 2 | υ̇ λ̇ υ̇ υ̇ υ̇ υ̇ υ̇ υ̇ υ̇ υ̇ - υ̇ λ̇ υ̇ - υ̇ λ̇ - | Iamb. trim. catal. |
| 3 | | Iamb. trim. acat. |
| 4 | υ̇ λ̇ υ̇ υ̇ - λ̇ υ̇ υ̇ - | Iamb. dim. and Cretic. |
| 5 | λ̇ υ̇ υ̇ - υ̇ - - | Ithyphallic. |
| 6 | - λ̇ υ̇ υ̇ - υ̇ υ̇ - - | Dactyl. with anacrusis. |
| 7 | λ̇ υ̇ - υ̇ - υ̇ | Ithyphallic. |
| 8 | υ̇ λ̇ υ̇ - υ̇ λ̇ υ̇ - | Iamb. dim. |
| 9 | λ̇ υ̇ υ̇ υ̇ λ̇ υ̇ - | Troch. |
| 10 | υ̇ λ̇ υ̇ λ̇ υ̇ - | Bacchius and Cretic. |

11 ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘

Troch.

12 ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘

Iamb. trim. cat.

1. This verse is scanned by some as an Iambic tripodia combined with an Iambic dimeter; but the resolution of the arsis in the former is against this.

11. Reading uncertain in antistrophe.

12. Reading uncertain in strophe and antistrophe.

463—482.

1 τίς ὄντιν' ἄθροισπέπεια Δελφίς εἶπε πέτρα
ἄρρητ' ἄρρητων τελέσαντα φοινίαισι χερσίν;
ώρα νιν ἀελλάδων
ἵππων σθεναρώτερον

5 φυγᾶ πόδα νομᾶν.
ἔνοπλος γὰρ ἐπ' αὐτὸν ἐπενθρώσκει
πυρὶ καὶ στεροπαῖς ὁ Διὸς γενέτας·
δειναὶ δ' ἅμ' ἔπονται

9 Κῆρες ἀναπλάκῃτοι.

1 ἔλαμψε γὰρ τοῦ νιφόεντος ἀρτίως φανείσα
φάμα Παρνασοῦ, τὸν ἄδηλον ἄνδρα πάντ' ἰχνεύειν.
φοιτᾶ γὰρ ὑπ' ἀγρίαν
ἕλαν ἀνά τ' ἄντρα καὶ

5 πέτρας ὡς ταῦρος,
μέλεος μελέω ποδὶ χηρεύων,
τὰ μεσόμφαλα γᾶς ἀπονοσφίζων
μαντεῖα· τὰ δ' αἰεὶ

9 ζῶντα περιποτᾶται.

1	˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘	Choriamb.	[base.
2	˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘	Id. with dispondiac	
3	˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘	Glyconic.	
4	˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘	Id.	
5	˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘	Id.	
6	˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘	Anap.	
7	˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘	Id.	
8	˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘	Glyconic.	
9	˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘	Ithyphallic.	

2. Wunder (Conspect. Metr. Soph. p. 29.) considers this double

Spondee, and perhaps correctly, as an example of the Trochæus semantus. Vide p. 26.

5. Reading uncertain in antistr., vid. p. 97. Dorville conj. *ἀτε*.

483—511.

- 1 δεινὰ μὲν οὖν, δεινὰ ταράσσει σοφὸς οἰωνοθέτας
 οὔτε δοκοῦντ' οὔτ' ἀποφάσκονθ' ὅ τι λέξω δ' ἀπορῶ.
 πέτομαι δ' ἐλπίσιν οὔτ', ἐνθάδ' ὄρων οὔτ' ὀπίσω.
 τί γὰρ ἢ Λαβδακίδαίς
- 5 ἢ τῷ Πολύβου νεῖκος ἔκειτ' οὔτε πάροιθέν ποτ' ἔγωγ' οὔτε
 τανῦν πω
 ἔμαθον, πρὸς οὔτου δὴ βασάνῳ
 ἐπὶ τὰν ἐπίδαμον φάτιν εἰμ' Οἰδιπόδα Λαβδακίδαίς
- 8 ἐπικούρος ἀδῆλων θανάτων.
- 1 ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν οὖν Ζεὺς ὅ τ' Ἀπόλλων ξυνετοὶ καὶ τὰ βροτῶν
 εἰδότες· ἀνδρῶν δ' ὅτι μάντις πλέον ἢ ἴγῳ φέρεται,
 κρίσις οὐκ ἔστιν ἀληθῆς· σοφία δ' ἂν σοφίαν
 παραμείψειεν ἀνήρ.
- 5 ἀλλ' οὔποτ' ἔγωγ' ἄν, πρὶν ἴδοιμ' ὀρθὸν ἔπος, μεμφομένων ἂν
 καταφαίην.
 φανερὰ πτερόεσσ' ἦλθε κόρα
 ποτέ, καὶ σοφὸς ὄφθη, βασάνῳ θ' ἠδύπολις· τῷ ἀπ' ἐμᾶς
- 8 φρενὸς οὔποτ' ὀφλήσει κακίαν.

1	-	υ ύ	-	υ ύ	-	υ ύ	-	υ ύ	-	υ ύ	-	υ ύ	-	Ionic with arsis and cata-
2	-	υ ύ	-	υ ύ	-	υ ύ	-	υ ύ	-	υ ύ	-	υ ύ	-	lectic form intermixed.
3		υ ύ	-	υ ύ	-	υ ύ	-	υ ύ	-	υ ύ	-	υ ύ	-	In ver. 5. the arsis is
4		υ ύ	-	υ ύ	-									double.
5	--	υ ύ	-	υ ύ	-	υ ύ	-	υ ύ	-	υ ύ	-	υ ύ	-	
6		υ ύ	-	υ ύ	-	υ ύ	-							
7		υ ύ	-	υ ύ	-	υ ύ	-	υ ύ	-	υ ύ	-	υ ύ	-	
8		υ ύ	-	υ ύ	-	υ ύ	-							

1. Vide p. 90.

5. The hiatus is admitted with a long vowel, as in v. 7. of the antistrophe.

649—659.

- 1 πιθοῦ θελήσας φρονήσας τ', ἀναξ, λίσσομαι.
τί σοι θέλεις δῆτ' εἰκάθω;
τὸν οὔτε πρὶν νήπιον νῦν τ' ἐν ὄρκῳ μέγαν καταίδεσαι.
οἶσθ' οὖν ἂ χρήξεις; οἶδα. φράζε δὴ τί φῆς.
- 5 τὸν ἐναγῆ φίλον μήποτ' ἐν αἰτία
σὺν ἀφανεῖ λόγῳ ἄτιμον βαλεῖν.
εὔ νῦν ἐπίστω, ταῦθ' ὅταν ζητησ, ἐμοὶ
- 8 ζητῶν ὄλεθρον ἢ φυγὴν ἐκ τῆσδε γῆς.
- 1 γυναι, τι μέλλεις κομίζειν δόμων τόνδ' ἔσω;
μαθοῦσά γ' ἦτις ἦ τύχη.
δόκησις ἀγνώσ λόγων ἦλθε, δάπτει δὲ καὶ τὸ μὴ ἴνδικον.
ἀμφοῖν ἀπ' αὐτοῖν; ναίχι. καὶ τίς ἦν λόγος;
- 5 ἄλις ἔμοιγ', ἄλις, γὰρ προπονουμένας,
φαίνεται ἐνθ' ἔληξεν, αὐτοῦ μένειν.
ὄρας ἴν' ἦκεῖς, ἀγαθὸς ὢν γνώμη ἀνῆρ,
- 8 τοῦμόν παριεῖς καὶ καταμβλύνων κέαρ;

1	υ υ - υ - υ - υ - υ - υ -	Cretics with anacrusis.
2	υ υ - υ - υ - υ -	Dim. Iamb.
3	υ υ - υ - υ - υ - υ - υ - υ -	Cretics with anacrusis and Trochaics.
4		Iamb. trim.
5	υ υ υ - υ - υ υ -	Dochmiac.
6	υ υ υ - υ υ υ -	Id.
7. 8		Iamb. trim.

6. Hermann inserts σ' after λόγῳ, to obviate the hiatus, which is not justified by the reasons which usually excuse it. Cf. p. 50.

660—696.

- 1 οὐ τὸν πάντων θεῶν θεὸν πρόμον
Ἄλιον· ἐπεὶ ἄθεος ἄφιλος ὃ τι πύματον
ὀλοίμαν, φρόνησιν εἰ τάνδ' ἔχω.
ἀλλὰ μοι δυσμόρφ γὰ φθίνουσα
τρύχει ψυχάν, τὰδ' εἰ κακοῖς κακὰ
- 6 προσάψει τοῖς πάλαι τὰ πρὸς σφῶν.
- 1 ὦναξ, εἶπον μὲν οὐχ ἄπαξ μόνον,
ἴσθι δὲ παραφρόνιμον, ἄπορον ἐπὶ φρόνιμα

πεφάνθαι μ' ἄν, εἴ σε νοσφίζομαι,
 ὅς τ' ἐμὴν γὰρ φίλαν ἐν πόνοις
 ἀλύνουσαν κατ' ὀρθὸν οὔρισας,

6 τανῦν δ' εὐπομπος, εἰ δύναιο.

1	— — — — —	Antispastic.
2	— — — — —	Dochmiac.
3	— — — — —	Id.
4	— — — — —	Cretic.
5	— — — — —	Antispastic.
6	— — — — —	Id.

4. The readings in the strophe and antistrophe do not correspond. Either we must substitute a word which has the form of a Cretic for φθίνουσα, or read ἐν πόνοισιν in the antistrophe. Dindorf's conjecture φθινῆς appears doubtful, unless it can be shown that the word is also used in this sense.

863—882.

1 εἴ μοι ξυνεῖη φέροντι
 μοῖρα τὰν εὐσεπτον ἀγγελίαν λόγων
 ἔργων τε πάντων, ὧν νόμοι πρόκεινται
 ὑψίποδες, οὐρανίαν
 5 δι' αἰθέρα τεκνωθέντες, ὧν Ὀλυμπος
 πατήρ μόνος, οὐδέ νιν
 θνατὰ φύσις ἀνέρων
 ἔτικτεν, οὐδὲ μὴν ποτε λάθα κατακοιμάσει.
 9 μέγας ἐν τούτοις θεός, οὐδὲ γηράσκει.

1 ὕβρις φυτεύει τύραννον·
 ὕβρις, εἰ πολλῶν ὑπερπλησθῆ μάταν,
 ἃ μὴ ἴπικαιρα μηδὲ συμφέροντα,
 ἀκρότατον εἰσαναβᾶσ'
 5 * * ἀπότομον ὄρουσεν εἰς ἀνάγκαν,
 ἐνθ' οὐ ποδὶ χρησίμῳ
 χρῆται. τὸ καλῶς δ' ἔχον
 πόλει πάλαισμα μήποτε λύσαι θεὸν αἰτοῦμαι.
 9 θεὸν οὐ λήξω ποτὲ προστάταν ἴσχων.

1	— — — — —	Iambico-trochaic.
2	— — — — —	Troch.

3	- ˘ ˘ - - ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ -	Iamb. trim. cat.
4	˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ -	Pæon and Choriambus.
5	˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ - - ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ -	Iamb. trim. cat.
6	˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘	Glyconic.
7	- ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘	Id.
8	˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ - - ˘	Choriamb. with Iamb. dim. hypercat. preceding.
9	˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ - ˘ ˘ -	Choriamb. with Ionic a minore preceding.

5. Reading uncertain in antistrophe.

883—910.

- 1 εἰ δέ τις ὑπέροπτα χερσὶν
ἢ λόγῳ πορεύεται,
Δίκας ἀφόβητος, οὐδὲ
δαιμόνων ἔδη σέβων,
- 5 κακά νιν ἔλοιτο μοῖρα,
δυσπότημου χάριν χλιδᾶς,
εἰ μὴ τὸ κέρδος κερδανεῖ δικαίως,
καὶ τῶν ἀσέπτων ἔρξεται,
- 9 ἢ τῶν ἀθίκτων ἔξεται ματάζων.
† τίς ἔτι ποτ' ἐν τοῖσδ' ἀνὴρ θυμοῦ βέλη
εὔξεται ψυχᾶς ἀμύνειν;
εἰ γὰρ αἱ τοιαῖδε πράξεις τίμιαί,
- 13 τί δεῖ με χορεύειν;
- 1 οὐκ ἔτι τὸν ἄθικτον εἶμι
γᾶς ἐπ' ὀμφαλὸν σέβων,
οὐδ' ἐς τὸν Ἀβαῖσι ναόν,
οὐδὲ τὰν Ὀλυμπίαν,
- 5 εἰ μὴ τάδε χειρόδεικτα
πᾶσιν ἀρμόσει βροτοῖς.
ἀλλ', ὦ κρατύνων, εἴπερ ὄρθ' ἀκούεις,
Ζεῦ, πάντ' ἀνάσσω, μὴ λάθοι
- 9 σὲ τάν τε σὰν ἀθάνατον αἰὲν ἀρχάν.
† φθίνοντα γὰρ παλαιὰ Λαῖου
θέσφατ' ἐξαιροῦσιν ἦδη,

κούδαμῶ τῖμαῖς Ἀπόλλων ἐμφανής.

13 ἔρρει δὲ τὰ θεῖα.

1	ζ̣υυυυ ζ̣υυ-	Troch.
2	ζ̣υυ- -ζ̣υ-	Id.
3	υ ζ̣υυ- υζ̣υ	Glyconic.
4	ζ̣υυυ ζ̣υ-	Troch.
5	υ ζ̣υυ- υζ̣υ	Glyconic.
6	ζ̣υυυ ζ̣υ-	Troch.
7	-ζ̣υυ- -ζ̣υυ- υζ̣υ-	Iamb. trim. catal.
8	-ζ̣υυ- -ζ̣υυ-	Iamb. dim.
9	-ζ̣υυ- -ζ̣υυ- υζ̣υ-	Iamb. trim. cat. [antistrophe.
10		Reading uncertain in strophe and
11	ζ̣υυ- ζ̣υυ-	Troch.
12	ζ̣υυ- ζ̣υυ- ζ̣υ-	Id.
13	υ ζ̣υυ- -	Glyconic.

10. Reading uncertain; the first foot in the strophe being resolved, would lead to the inference that the line is an Iambic trimeter. Possibly we might read *τίς ἔτι ποτ' ὦν τοιόσδ' ἀνὴρ θυμοῦ βέλη*. If this were correct, we might adopt Hermann's suggestion to read *παλαίφατα* in the antistrophe, and correct *φθίνοντα γὰρ τὰ Λαῖου παλαίφατα*. The confusion between *Λαῖου, παλαιὰ, θέσφατ'*, and *παλαίφατα* is too obvious to require notice.

1086—1109.

- 1 εἴπερ ἐγὼ μάντις εἰμὶ
καὶ κατὰ γνώμαν ἴδρις,
οὐ τὸν Ὀλυμπον, ἀπείρων,
ὦ Κιθαιρών, οὐκ †ἔσει
†τὰν αὔριον πανσέληνον,
- 6 μὴ οὐ σέ γε καὶ πατριώταν Οἰδίπου
καὶ τροφὸν καὶ μητέρ' αὔξειν,
καὶ χορεύεσθαι πρὸς ἡμῶν
ὡς ἐπίηρα φέροντα
τοῖς ἐμοῖς τυράννοισ.
- 11 ἰγῆε Φοῖβε, σοὶ δὲ ταῦτ' ἀρέστ' εἶη.
- 1 τίς σε, τέκνον, τίς σ' ἔτικτε

- τῶν μακραιῶνων ἄρα,
 Πανὸς ὄρεσσιβάτα *
 προσπέλασθεῖς, ἦ σέ γέ
 τις θυγάτηρ, Λοξίου; τῷ
 6 γὰρ πλάκες ἀγρόνομοι πᾶσαι φιλαί·
 εἴθ' ὁ Κυλλάνας ἀνάσσων,
 εἴθ' ὁ Βακχεῖος θεὸς ναί-
 ων ἐπ' ἄκρων ὀρέων εὖ-
 ρημα δέξεται' ἔκ του
 11 Νυμφᾶν Ἑλικωνίδων, αἷς πλείστα συμπαίξει.

1	∟ ∪ ∪ - ∟ ∪ ∪ ∪	Choriamb. troch.
2	∟ ∪ ∪ - ∟ ∪ -	Troch.
3	∟ ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪ - -	Dactyl.
4	∟ ∪ ∪ - ∟ ∪ -	Troch.
5	- ∟ ∪ - ∟ ∪ - -	Reading uncertain.
6	∟ ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪ - - ∟ ∪ -	Dactylic with Cretic.
7	∟ ∪ ∪ - ∟ ∪ - -	Troch.
8	∟ ∪ ∪ - ∟ ∪ - -	Id.
9	∟ ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪ - ∪	Dactylic.
10	∟ ∪ ∪ ∪ - -	Ithyphallic.
11	∪ ∟ ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∟ ∪ ∟ ∪ - - -	Glyconic and Iamb. dim. brach.

3. Reading defective in antistrophe.

4. 5. Reading uncertain in strophe. Vid. p. 83.

11. Wunder scans this line as a Logædic series followed by Trochees, ∪ ∟ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∟ ∪ - - -. The spondee which terminates the Iambics is perhaps the Trochæus semantus. Vid. p. 26.

1186—1205.

- 1 ἰὼ γενεαὶ βροτῶν,
 ὡς ὑμᾶς ἴσα καὶ τὸ μη-
 δὲν ζώσας ἐναριθμῶ.
 τίς γάρ, τίς ἀνὴρ πλέον
 τᾶς εὐδαιμονίας φέρει
 6 ἦ τοσοῦτον ὄσον δοκεῖν,
 καὶ δόξαντ' ἀποκλῖναι;
 τὸν σόν τοι παράδειγμ' ἔχων,

τὸν σὸν δαίμονα, τὸν σόν, ὦ
τλᾶμον Οἰδιπόδα, βροτῶν

11 οὐδὲν μακαρίζω·

1 ὅστις καθ' ὑπερβολὰν
τοξεύσας ἐκράτησε τοῦ
πάντ' εὐδαίμονος ὄλβου,
ὦ Ζεῦ, κατὰ μὲν φθίσας
τὰν γαμφώνυχα παρθένου

6 χρησμοδόν· θανάτων δ' ἐμᾶ
χώρα πύργος ἀνέστα·
ἔξ οὗ καὶ βασιλεὺς καλεῖ
ἐμός, καὶ τὰ μέγιστ' ἐτι-
μάθησ, ταῖς μεγάλαισιν ἐν

11 Θήβαισιν ἀνάσσω.

1	υ	└	υ	υ	-	υ	└	Glyconic.
2	--	└	υ	υ	-	υ	└	
3	--	└	υ	υ	-	-		
4	-	└	υ	υ	-	υ	└	
5	--	└	υ	υ	-	υ	└	
6	-υ	└	υ	υ	-	υ	└	
7	--	└	υ	υ	-	-		
8	--	└	υ	υ	-	υ	└	
9	--	└	υ	υ	-	υ	└	
10	-υ	└	υ	υ	-	υ	└	
11	-	└	υ	υ	-	-		

1206—1222.

1 τανῦν δ' ἀκούειν τίς ἀθλιώτερος ;
τίς ἄταις ἀγρίαις, τίς ἐν πόνοις
ξύνοικος ἀλλαγᾷ βίου ;
ἰὼ κλεινὸν Οἰδίπου κᾶρα,
ᾧ μέγας λιμὴν

6 αὐτὸς ἤρκεσεν
παιδὶ καὶ πατρὶ
θαλαμηπόλῳ πεσεῖν,
πῶς ποτε πῶς ποθ' αἰ πατρῶ-

- αἰ σ' ἄλοκες φέρειν, τάλαι,
 11 σὺ γ' ἐδυνάθησαν ἐς τοσόνδε;
 1 ἐφευρέ σ' ἄκονθ' ὁ πάνθ' ὀρών χρόνος,
 δικάζει τ' ἄγαμον γάμον πάλαι
 τεκνοῦντα καὶ τεκνούμενον.
 ἰὼ Λαϊήϊον τέκνον,
 εἶθε σ', εἶθε σε
 6 μήποτ' εἰδόμαν.
 δύρομαι γὰρ ὡς
 περιάλλ' (?) ἰαχέων
 ἐκ στομάτων. τὸ δ' ὀρθὸν εἶπ-
 εῖν, ἀνέπνευσά τ' ἐκ σέθεν
 11 καὶ κατεκοίμησα τοῦμόν ὄμμα.

1	ύ ˘ ύ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ύ ˘ ύ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘	Iamb. penthem. and dim. brach.
2	ύ ˘ ˘ ύ ˘ ύ ˘ ˘ ύ ˘ ύ ˘ ˘	Choriamb. with base.
3	ύ ˘ ύ ˘ ύ ˘ ύ ˘	Iamb. dim.
4	˘ ˘ ύ ˘ ύ ˘ ύ ˘ ύ ˘	Troch. with spondiac base. Cf. <i>Ced.</i> Col. v. 1057. 1072.
5	˘ ύ ˘ ύ ˘ ˘	Troch.
6	˘ ύ ˘ ύ ˘ ˘	Id.
7	˘ ύ ˘ ύ ˘ ˘	Id.
8	ύ ˘ ύ ˘ ύ ˘ ύ ˘ ˘	Iamb.
9	˘ ύ ˘ ύ ˘ ύ ˘ ύ ˘ ύ ˘	Choriamb.
10	˘ ύ ˘ ύ ˘ ύ ˘ ύ ˘	Id.
11	˘ ύ ˘ ύ ˘ ύ ˘ ύ ˘ ˘ ˘	Antispastic.

1297—1311. Anapæsts.

1313—1366.

- 1 ἰὼ σκότου
 νέφος ἐμὸν ἀπότροπον, ἐπιπλόμενον ἄφατον,
 ἀδάματόν τε καὶ δυσούριστον ὄν.
 οἶμοι,
 οἶμοι μάλ' αὐθις· οἶον εἰσέδου μ' ἄμα
 6 κέντρων τε τῶνδ' οἴσθημα καὶ μνήμη κακῶν.
 1 ἰὼ φίλος,
 σύ μὲν ἐμὸς ἐπίπολος ἔτι μόνιμος. ἔτι γὰρ

1	υ υ υ υ - υ υ υ υ -	Dochm.
2	υ υ υ υ υ υ - υ υ υ υ υ υ -	Id.
3	υ υ υ υ - υ υ υ υ - υ υ υ υ - υ υ	Trim. Iamb. with Spond.
4	υ υ υ υ υ υ -	Dochm.
5		Iamb. trim.
6	- υ υ υ - - υ υ υ -	Iamb. dim.
7	υ υ υ υ - υ υ υ - υ υ υ υ υ υ - υ υ	Iamb. dip., Cretic, and Trochees.
8	υ υ υ υ - - υ υ υ - υ υ	Iamb. trim. brachycat.
9	υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ -	Dochm.
10	υ υ υ υ υ υ - υ υ υ υ υ υ -	Id.
11	- υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ - υ υ υ υ -	Id. with Iamb. dim. brach.
12	- υ υ υ υ υ υ -	Id.

2. *πάθεα* disyllable: cf. v. 190. Reading uncertain in antistrophe.

3. Hermann considers this an example of the *Trochæus semantus*. Another similar verse occurs *Aj.* 400. See p. 26.

9. On the short syllable of the *Dochmius* in place of the long, see p. 50.

11. If this reading is correct, we have an *Iambic dimeter brachycatalectic* combined with a *Dochmius*. Hermann's correction *ἔτι δὲ καὶ θεοῖς* restores the *Dochmius*, but requires the antistrophe also to be corrected.

CEDIPUS COLONEUS.

117—169.

1 ὄρα.

τίς ἄρ' ἦν; ποῦ ναίει;

ποῦ κυρεῖ ἐκτόπιος συθεὶς ὁ πάντων

ὁ πάντων ἀκορέστατος;

5 λεῦσ' αὐτόν, προσδέρκου,

προσπέυθου πανταχῆ.

πλανάτας πλανάτας τις ὁ πρέσβυς, οὐδ'

ἔγχωρος· προσέβα γὰρ οὐκ

ἄν ποτ' ἀστιβῆς ἄλσος ἐς

10 τᾶνδ' ἀμαιμακετᾶν κορᾶν

- ὣς τρέμομεν λέγειν,
 καὶ παραμειβόμεσθ' ἀδέρκτως,
 ἀφώνως, ἀλόγως τὸ τᾶς
 εὐφήμου στόμα φροντίδος
 15 ἰέντες, τὰ δὲ νῦν τιν' ἤκειν
 λόγος οὐδὲν ἄζουθ',
 ὃν ἐγὼ λεύσσων περὶ πᾶν οὔπω
 δύναμαι τέμενος
 19 γνῶναι ποῦ μοί ποτε ναίει.

138—148. Anapæsts.

1 ἐ ἔ.

- ἀλαῶν ὀμμάτων
 ἄρα καὶ ἦσθα φυτάλμιος; δυσαιῶν
 μακραίων τ' ἔθ', ὅσ' εἰκάσαι.
 5 ἄλλ' οὐ μὰν ἔν γ' ἐμοὶ
 προσθήσεις τάσδ' ἀράς.
 περᾶς γάρ, περᾶς· ἄλλ' ἵνα τῷδ' ἐν ἀ-
 φθέγκτῳ μὴ προπέσης νάπει
 ποιᾶεντι, κάθυδρος οὐ
 10 κρατῆρ μελιχίων ποτῶν
 ρεύματι συντρέχει,
 τῷ, ξένη πάμμορ', εὐ φύλαξαι,
 μετάσταθ', ἀπόβαθι. πολ-
 λὰ κέλευθος ἐρατύει·
 15 κλύεις, ὃ πολύμοχθ' ἀλάτα;
 λόγον εἴ τιν' οἴσεις
 πρὸς ἐμὰν λέσχαν, ἀβάτων ἀποβάς,
 ἵνα πᾶσι νόμος,
 19 φῶνει· πρόσθεν δ' ἀπερύκου.

170—177. Anapæsts.

1	ύ ́	Iamb.
2	ύ ύ ́ ́ ---	
3	́ ύ ύ --- ύ ύ --- ύ ---	Logæædic.
4	ύ - ́ ύ ύ - ύ ́	Glyconic.
5	- ́ - ́ - -	Ischiorrhogic.
6	- ́ - ́ ύ -	Id. [prefixed.
7	ύ ́ - ύ - ́ ύ ύ - ύ ́	Glycon. with Bacch.

8	-- ˊ ˋ ˋ ˋ - ˋ ˊ	Glyconic.
9	- ˋ ˊ ˋ ˋ ˋ - ˋ ˊ	Id.
10	- ˋ ˊ ˋ ˋ ˋ - ˋ ˊ	Id.
11	ˊ ˋ - ˋ ˊ	Id.
12	ˊ ˋ ˋ - ˋ ˋ ˋ ---	Id.
13	ˋ - ˊ ˋ ˋ - ˋ ˊ	Id.
14	-- ˊ ˋ ˋ ˋ - ˋ ˊ	Id.
15	-- ˊ ˋ ˋ ˋ - ˋ ˊ -	Id.
16	ˋ ˋ ˊ ˋ - -	Iamb. with Anap. anac.
17	ˋ ˋ ˊ - - ˋ ˋ ˊ - -	Anap.
18	ˋ ˋ ˊ ˋ ˋ -	Id.
19	- ˊ - - ˋ ˋ ˊ -	Id.

2. The nature of this verse is uncertain. Seidler (see p. 47.) considers it a Dochmius with disyllabic anacrusis; Dindorf a species of Ischiorrhogic.

14. On the short final syllable in a Glyconic, see p. 97.

178—206.

- 1 ἔτ' οὖν; ἐπίβαινε πόρσω.
 ἔτι; προβίβαξε, κούρα,
 πόρσω· σὺ γὰρ αἴεις.
 ἔπεο μάν, ἔπε' ὦδ' ἀμαυρῶ
 5 κῶλφ, πάτερ, ἄ σ' ἄγω.

* * * *

* * * * * *

* * * * *

* * * * *

- 10 τόλμα ξείνος ἐπὶ ξένης,
 ὦ τλάμων, ὅ τι καὶ πόλις
 τέτροφεν ἄφιλον ἀποστρυγεῖν,
 13 καὶ τὸ φιλον σέβεσθαι.

- 1 οὕτως; ἄλις, ὡς ἀκούεις.
 ἦ στῶ; λέχριός γ' ἐπ' ἄκρου
 λάου βραχὺς ὀκλάσας.
 πάτερ, ἐμὸν τόδ' ἐν ἀσυχαία
 5 βάσει βάσιω ἄρμοσαι,
 ἰὼ μοί μοι.

γεραὸν ἐς χέρα σῶμα σὸν
 προκλίνας φιλίαν ἐμάν.
 ὦμοι δύσφρονος ἄτας.

- 10 ὦ τλάμων, ὅτε νῦν χαλᾶς,
 αὔδασον, τίς ἔφυς βροτῶν;
 τίς ὁ πολύπονος ἄγει; τίν' ἂν
 13 σοῦ πατρίδ' ἐκπυθοίμαν;

1	υ	ζ	υ	υ	-	υ	ζ	-	Glyconic.		
2	υ	ζ	υ	υ	-	υ	ζ	-	Id.		
3	-	ζ	υ	υ	-	υ	ζ		Id.		
4	υ	υ	υ	ζ	υ	υ	ζ	-	Id.		
5	-	ζ	υ	υ	-	υ	ζ		Id.		
6		υ	ζ	ζ	-				Antispast.		
7	υ	υ	υ	ζ	υ	υ	ζ		Glycon.		
8	υ	-	ζ	υ	υ	-	υ	ζ	Id.		
9	-	-	ζ	υ	υ	-	-		Id.		
10	-	-	ζ	υ	υ	-	υ	ζ	Id.		
11	-	-	ζ	υ	υ	-	υ	ζ	Id.		
12	υ	υ	υ	ζ	υ	υ	υ	-	υ	ζ	Id.
13		ζ	υ	υ	-	υ	ζ	-	Choriamb.		

6—9. Hiatus in strophe.

12. This is either a resolution of the Choriambus, or, which is more likely, the resolution of an Iambic syzygy, υ ζ υ υ υ υ υ ζ υ -. See p. 96.

207—254.

ὦ ξένοι,
 ἀπόπτολις· ἀλλὰ μὴ
 τί τόδ' ἀπεννέπεις, γέρον;
 μὴ μὴ μὴ μ' ἀνέρη τίς εἰμι,
 5 μῆδ' ἐξετάσης πέρα ματεύων.

- τί τόδ'; αἰνὰ φύσις. αὔδα.
 τέκνον, ὦμοι, τί γεγώνω;
 τίνος εἰ σπέρματος, ὦ ξένε, φώνει, πατρόθεν;
 ὦμοι ἐγώ, τί πάθω, τέκνον ἐμόν;
 10 λέγ', ἐπείπερ ἐπ' ἔσχατα βαίνεις.

- ἀλλ' ἔρῳ. οὐ γὰρ ἔχω κατακρυφάν.
 μακρὰ μέλλετον, ἀλλὰ τάχυνε.
 Λαΐου ἴστε τι' [ἀπόγονον]; ὦ, ἰοῦ ἰοῦ.
 τό τε Λαβδακιδᾶν γένος; ὦ Ζεῦ.
 15 ἄθλιον Οἰδιπόδαν; σὺ γὰρ ὄδ' εἶ;
 δέος ἴσχετε μηδὲν ὄσ' αὐδῶ.
 ἰῶ, ὦ ὦ. δύσμορος. ὦ ὦ.
 θύγατερ, τί ποτ' αὐτίκα κύρσει;
 ἔξω πόρσω βαίινετε χώρας.
 20 ἂ δ' ὑπέσχεο ποῖ καταθήσεις;
 οὐδενὶ μοιριδίᾳ τίσις ἔρχεται
 ὦν προπάθη τὸ τίνειν. ἀπάτα δ' ἀπά-
 ταις ἐτέραις ἐτέρα παραβαλλομέ-
 να πόνον, οὐ χάριν, ἀντιδίδωσιν ἔ-
 25 χεῖν. σὺ δὲ τῶνδ' ἐδράνων πάλιν ἔκτοπος
 αὐθις ἀφορμος ἐμᾶς χθονὸς ἔκθορε,
 μή τι πέρα χρέος
 ἐμᾶ πόλει προσάψης.
 ὦ ξένοι
 30 αἰδόφρονες, ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ
 γεραῶν πατέρα τόνδ' ἐμὸν
 οὐκ ἀνέτλατ' ἔργων
 ἀκόντων αἰόντες αὐδᾶν,
 ἀλλ' ἐμὲ τὰν μελέαν, ἰκετεύομεν,
 35 ὦ ξένοι, οἰκτεῖραθ', ἂ
 πατρὸς ὑπὲρ τοῦμοῦ μόνου ἄντομαι,
 ἄντομαι οὐκ ἀλαοῖς προσορωμένα
 ὄμμα σὸν ὄμμασιν, ὥς τις ἀφ' αἵματος
 ὑμετέρου προφανείσα, τὸν ἄθλιον
 40 αἰδοῦς κύρσαι. ἐν ὑμῖν ὡς θεῶ
 κείμεθα τλάμονες. ἀλλ' ἴτε, νεύσατε
 τὰν ἀδόκητον χάριν,
 πρὸς σ' ὅ τι σοι φίλον ἐκ σέθεν ἄντομαι,
 ἢ τέκνον, ἢ λέχος, ἢ χρέος, ἢ θεός.
 οὐ γὰρ ἴδοις ἂν ἀθρῶν βροτὸν * * *
 ὅστις ἄν, εἰ θεὸς
 47 ἄγοι, φυγεῖν δύναίτο.

1	/ ˘ ˘ -	Cret.
2	˘ / ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ /	Glyc.
3	˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ / ˘ -	Troch.
4	- - / ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ / ˘ ˘	Glyc.
5	- / ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ / ˘ ˘ - -	Id.
6	˘ ˘ / - ˘ ˘ / -	Ionic.
7	˘ ˘ / - ˘ ˘ / -	Id.
8	˘ ˘ / - ˘ ˘ / ˘ ˘ / - ˘ ˘ /	Id.
9	/ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ /	Dactylic with Pæon.
10	˘ ˘ / ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ / -	Anapæst.
11	/ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ /	Cf. v. 9.
12	˘ ˘ / ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ / -	Anapæst.
13	/ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ /	Cf. v. 9.
14	˘ ˘ / ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ / -	Anapæst.
15	/ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ /	Cf. v. 9.
16	˘ ˘ / ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ / -	Anapæst.
17	- / - - - ˘ ˘ - -	Id.
18	˘ ˘ / ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ / -	Id.
19	- / - - - ˘ ˘ - -	Id.
20	˘ ˘ / ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ / -	Id.
21	/ ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘	System. Dactylic tetram.
22	/ ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘	
23	/ ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘	
24	/ ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘	
25	/ ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘	
26	/ ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘	
27	/ ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘	Dactyl. dim.
28	˘ ˘ / - ˘ / -	Iamb. dim. cat.
29	/ ˘ -	Cret.
30	- / ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ /	Glyc.
31		Reading uncertain.
32	/ ˘ ˘ ˘ - - /	Glyc.
33	- - / ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ / -	Id.
34	/ ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘	Dactyl. tetram.
35	/ ˘ ˘ ˘ - - / ˘ -	Dactyl. dim. cat. and Cret.
36	/ ˘ ˘ ˘ - - - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘	System. dactylic. tetram.
37	/ ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘	
38	/ ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘	

39	∟ ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪	
40	∟ - - ∪ ∪ - - - -	
41	∟ ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪	
42	∟ ∪ ∪ - ∟ ∪ -	Dactyl. with Cret.
43	∟ ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪	Dactyl. tetram.
44	∟ ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪	Id.
45	∟ ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪	Id.
46	∟ ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪	Dact. dim.
47	∪ ∟ ∪ - ∪ ∟ -	Dim. Iamb. cat.

9. 11. 13. 15. These verses are scanned by Hermann as Dactylic with a Pæonic ending, ∟ ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪ ∟ ∪ ∪ ∪ - . Verses like this he calls *concrete*, viz. in which the longer foot is subjoined to the shorter, as opposed to species in which shorter feet, as Trochees, are subjoined to Dactylic. Dindorf scans them as Catalectic dactylic trimeters, followed by a Pæon, alleging in support of this the cæsura after the catalectic syllable. Hermann argues against this, *Epit. El. Doct. M. ed. 3. p. 226.*; cf. *El. Doctr. Metr. iii. xi. 3.* In v. 13. the reading is corrupt; ἀπόγονον is an interpolation.

31. Dind. reads πατέρα γεραόν, making the verse a Trochaic dim. cat.: the metre in the common reading is uncertain.

35. See Hermann, *Ep. Doctr. Metr.* 730.

45. Reading defective.

510—534.

- 1 δεινὸν μὲν τὸ πάλαι κείμενον ἤ-
δη κακόν, ὦ ξεῖν', ἐπεγείρειν·
ὅμως δ' ἔραμαι πυθέσθαι.
τί τοῦτό;
- 5 τᾶς δειλαίας ἀπόρου φανείσας
ἀλγηδόνας, ᾗ ξυνέστας.
μὴ πρὸς ξενίας ἀνοιξῆς
τᾶς σᾶς, πέπον, ἔργ' ἀναιδῆ.
τό τοι πολὺ καὶ μηδαμὰ λήγον
- 10 χρήζω, ξέν', ὀρθὸν ἄκουσμά' ἀκούσαι.
ὦμοι.
στέρξον, ἱκετεύω.
φεῦ φεῦ.
- 14 πείθου· καὶ γὰρ ὅσον σὺ προσχρήξεις.

- 1 ἤνεγκον κακότατ', ὦ ξένοι, ἤ-
νεγκον, ἐκὼν μὲν, θεὸς ἴστω,
τούτων δ' αὐθαίρετον οὐδέν.
ἀλλ' ἐς τί;
- 5 κακᾶ μ' εὐνᾶ πόλις οὐδὲν ἴδριν
γάμων ἐνέδησεν ἄτα.
ἦ ματρόθεν, ὡς ἀκούω,
δυσώνυμα λέκτρ' ἐπλήσω;
ἴμοι, θάνατος μὲν τὰδ' ἀκούειν,
- 10 ὦ ξεῖν'· αὐται δὲ δὴ ἐξ ἐμοῦ *
πῶς φῆς;
παῖδε, δύο δ' ἄτα
ὦ Ζεῦ.
- 14 ματρὸς κοινᾶς ἀπέβλαστον ὠδίνος.

1	--	∪ ∪ ∪ -	∪ ∪ ∪ -	Choriamb.
2		∪ ∪ ∪ -	∪ ∪ ∪ - -	Id.
3	∪	∪ ∪ ∪ -	∪ ∪ -	Glycon.
4		∪ ∪ ∪		Iamb.
5	---	∪ ∪ ∪ -	∪ ∪ -	Glycon.
6	-	∪ ∪ ∪ -	∪ ∪ -	Id.
7	-	∪ ∪ ∪ -	∪ ∪ -	Id.
8	-	∪ ∪ ∪ -	∪ ∪ -	Id.
9	∪	∪ ∪ ∪ -	∪ ∪ ∪ - -	Choriamb.
10	---	∪ ∪ ∪ -	∪ ∪ -	Glycon.
11	- ∪			Iamb.
12		∪ ∪ ∪ ∪	∪ -	Cretic resolved and Troch.
13	- ∪			Iamb.
14	---	∪ ∪ ∪ -	∪ ∪ ∪ -	Glycon.

3. Another form answers to this in the antistrophe, viz.,
--- ∪ ∪ ∪ - . But see Herm. El. Doctr. Metr. lib. iii. cap. ii. 13.

10. Reading defective in antistrophe.

12. This verse is thus scanned by Dindorf: Wunder considers it as
an Iamb. monom. hypercat. - ∪ ∪ ∪ - -.

534—548.

- 1 αὐται γὰρ ἀπόγονοι τεαί;
κοιναί γε πατρὸς ἀδελφεαί.

- ἰώ. ἰὼ δῆτα μυρίων γ' ἐπιστροφὰι κακῶν.
 4 ἔπαθες ἔπαθον ἄλαστ' ἔχειν.
 ἔρεξας οὐκ ἔρεξα. τί γὰρ ἐδεξάμην.
 δῶρον, ὃ μήποτ' ἐγὼ ταλακάρδιος
 7 ἐπωφέλῃσα πόλεος ἐξελέσθαι.
 1 δύστανε, τί γάρ; ἔθου φόνον
 τί τοῦτο; τί δ' ἐθέλεις μαθεῖν;
 πατρός; παπαῖ, δευτέραν ἔπαισας ἐπὶ νόσφ νόσον.
 4 ἔκανες ἔκανον. ἔχει δέ μοι
 τί τοῦτο; πρὸς δίκας τι. τί γάρ; ἐγὼ φρασω.
 καὶ γὰρ ἄλους ἐφόνευσα καὶ ὄλεσα.
 7 νόμφ δὲ καθαρός, ἄϊδρις εἰς τόδ' ἦλθον.

1	- ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ -	Iamb. dim.
2	- ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ -	Id.
3	˘ ˘ - ˘ - ˘ - ˘ - ˘ - ˘ -	Iambico-Troch.
4	˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ -	Iamb. dim.
5		Iamb. trim.
6	˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ -	Dactyl. tetram.
7	˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ -	Iamb. trim. catal.

3. Wunder scans this verse as an Iambus followed by a Dochmius and Iambic dipodia.

668—693.

- 1 εὐίππου, ξένε, τᾶσδε χώρας
 ἵκον τὰ κράτιστα γᾶς ἔπαυλα,
 τὸν ἀργῆτα Κολωνόν, ἔνθ'
 ἂ λίγεια μινύρεται
 5 θαμίζουσα μάλιστ' ἀηδὼν
 χλωραῖς ὑπὸ βασσαῖς,
 τὸν οἰνώπ' ἀνέχουσα κισσὸν
 καὶ τὰν ἄβατον θεοῦ
 φυλλάδα μυριόκαρπον ἀνάλιον
 10 ἀνήνεμόν τε πάντων
 χειμώνων· ἴν' ὁ βακχιώτας
 ἀεὶ Διόνυσος ἐμβατεύει
 13 θειαῖς ἀμφιπολῶν τιθήναις.

- 1 θάλλει δ' οὐρανίας ὑπ' ἄχνας
 ὁ καλλίβοτρυς κατ' ἡμαρ αἰεὶ
 νάρκισσος, μεγάλαιν θεαῖν
 ἀρχαῖον στεφάνωμ', ὃ τε
 5 χρυσαυγῆς κρόκος· οὐδ' αὔπνοι
 κρῆναι μινύθουσιν
 Κηφισοῦ νομάδες ῥεέθρων,
 ἀλλ' αἰὲν ἐπ' ἡματι
 ὠκυτόκος πεδίων ἐπινίσσεται
 10 ἀκηράτῳ ξὺν ὄμβρῳ
 στερνούχου χθονός· οὐδὲ Μουσᾶν
 χοροὶ νιν ἀπεστύγησαν, οὐδ' *
 13 ἅ χρυσάνιος Ἀφροδίτα.

1	-- ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ --	Glyconic.
2	-- ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘	Id.
3	˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘	Id.
4	-- ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘	Id.
5	˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ --	Id.
6	-- ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ -- --	Id.
7	˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ --	Id.
8	-- ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘	Id.
9	˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘	Dactyl. tetram.
10	˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ --	Iamb. dim. cat.
11	-- ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ --	Glyc.
12	-- ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ --	Id.
13	-- ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ --	Id.

8. antistr. The last syllable is short. Vide supr. v. 132.

12. Hiatus in antistrophe.

694—719.

- 1 ἔστιν δ' οἶον ἐγὼ γᾶς Ἀσίας οὐκ ἐπακούω,
 οὐδ' ἐν τᾷ μεγάλα Δωρίδι νά-
 σῳ Πέλοπος πάποτε βλαστὸν
 φύτευμ' ἀχείρωτον αὐτόποιον
 ἐγχέων φόβημα δαίτων,
 6 ὃ τᾶδε θάλλει μέγιστα χώρα,

γλαυκᾶς παιδοτρόφου φύλλον ἑλαιᾶς·
 τὸ μὲν τις οὔτε † νεαρὸς οὔτε γήρᾳ
 σημαίνων ἀλιώσει χερὶ πέρ-
 σας· ὁ γὰρ αἰὲν ὄρων κύκλος
 λεύσσει νιν Μορίου Διός,

12 χά γλαυκῶπις Ἀθᾶνα.

1 ἄλλον δ' αἶνον ἔχω ματροπόλει τᾶδε κράτιστον,
 δῶρον τοῦ μεγάλου δαίμονος, εἰ-
 πεῖν, * * αὔχημα μέγιστον,
 εὐνιππον, εὐπωλον, εὐθάλασσον.

ὦ παῖ Κρόνου, σὺ γάρ νιν εἰς

6 τόδ' εἶσας αὔχημ', ἄναξ Ποσειδάν,
 ἵπποισιν τὸν ἀκεστήρα χαλινὸν
 πρώταισι ταῖσδε κτίσας ἀγυιαῖς.
 ἅ δ' εὐήρετμος ἔκπαυλ' ἄλλα
 χερσὶ παραπτομένα πλάτα
 θρώσκει, τῶν ἑκατομπόδων

12 Νηρηΐδων ἀκόλουθος.

1	--	ζυυ-	ζυυ-	ζυυ-	-	Choriamb.
2	--	ζυυ-	ζυυ-			Id.
3		ζυυ-	ζυυ-	-		Id.
4		υζυυ-	υζυυ-			Iamb. penth. doubl.
5		-ζυυ-	υζυυ-			Iamb. dim.
6		υζυυ-	υζυυ-			Iamb. penth. doubl.
7	--	ζυυ-	ζυυ-	-		Choriamb.
8		υζυυ-	υζυυ-			Iamb. penth. doubl.
9	--	ζυυ-	ζυυ-			Choriamb.
10	-υυ	ζυυ-	υζυυ-			Glycon.
11	--	ζυυ-	υζυυ-			Id.
12	--	ζυυ-	-			Id.

3. antistr. Two short syllables are wanting.

5. ἐγγέων monosyllable.

8. Reading uncertain in strophe.

833—886.

- 1 *ἰὼ πόλις.*
τί δρᾶς, ὦ ξέν'; οὐκ ἀφήσεις; τάχ' εἰς
βάσανον εἰ χερῶν.
εἴργου. σοῦ μὲν οὔ, τάδε γε μωμένου.
πόλει μάχει γάρ, εἴ τι πημαίνεις ἐμέ.
- 6 *οὐκ ἠγόρευον ταῦτ' ἐγώ; μέθες χεροῖν*
τὴν παῖδα θάσσον. μὴ 'πίτασσο' ἂ μὴ κρατεῖς.
χαλᾶν λέγω σοι. σοὶ δ' ἔγωγ' ὁδοιπορεῖν.
προβᾶθ' ὧδε, βᾶτε βᾶτ', ἔντοποι.
πόλις ἐναίρεται, πόλις ἐμά, σθένει.
- 11 *προβᾶθ' ὧδέ μοι.*
- 1 *ἰὼ τάλας.*
ὄσον λῆμ' ἔχων ἀφίκον, ξέν', εἰ
τάδε δοκεῖς τελεῖν.
δοκῶ. τάνδ' ἄρ' οὐκ ἔτι νέμω πόλιν.
τοῖς τοι δίκαιοις χά βραχὺς νικᾷ μέγαν.
- 6 *ἀκούεθ' οἷα φθέγγεται; τά γ' οὐ τελεῖ.*
** * * * * Ζεὺς ταῦτ' ἂν εἰδείη, σὺ δ' οὔ.*
ἄρ' οὐχ ὕβρις τάδ'; ὕβρις, ἀλλ' ἀνεκτέα.
ἰὼ πᾶς λεώς, ἰὼ γᾶς πρόμοι,
μόλετε σὺν τάχει, μόλετ'· ἐπεὶ πέραν
- 11 *περῶσι * * δῆ.*

1	ύ ́ ύ -	Iamb.
2	ύ ́ ύ ύ - ύ ́ ύ ύ -	Dochm.
3	ύ ́ ύ ύ -	Id.
4	- ύ ́ ύ ύ - ύ ́ ύ ύ -	Id.
5		Iamb. trim.
6		Id.
7		Id.
8		Id.
9	ύ ́ ύ ύ - ύ ́ ύ ύ -	Dochm.
10	ύ ́ ύ ύ - ύ ́ ύ ύ -	Id.
11	ύ ́ ύ ύ -	Id.

7. 11. antistr. Reading uncertain.

1044—1073.

- 1 εἶην ὄθι δαΐων
 ἀνδρῶν τάχ' ἐπιστροφᾶι
 τὸν χαλκοβόαν Ἄρη
 μίξουσιν, ἧ πρὸς Πυθίαις,
- 5 ἧ λαμπάσιν ἀκταῖς,
 οὐ Πότνιαι σεμνὰ τιθηνοῦνται τέλη
 θνατοῖσιν, ὧν καὶ χρυσέα
 κλῆς ἐπὶ γλώσσα βέβακεν
 προσπόλων Εὐμολπιδᾶν ·
- 10 ἐνθ' οἶμαι τὸν ἐγρεμάχαν
 Θησέα καὶ τὰς διστόλους
 ἀδμηήτας ἀδελφὰς
 αὐτάρκει τάχ' ἐμίξειν βοᾷ
- 14 τούσδ' ἀνὰ χώρους.
- 1 ἧ που τὸν ἐφέσπερον
 πέτρας νιφάδος πελώσ'
 Οἰάτιδος ἐκ νομοῦ,
 πῶλοισιν, ἧ ῥιμφαρμάτοις
- 5 φεύγοντες ἀμίλλαις.
 ἀλώσεται. δεινὸς ὁ προσχώρων Ἄρης,
 δεινὰ δὲ Θησειδᾶν ἀκμά.
 πᾶς γὰρ ἀστράπτει χαλινός,
 πᾶσα δ' ὄρμᾶται κατὰ
- 10 ἀμπυκτῆρι' * * * *
 ἄμβασις, οὐ τὰν ἱππίαν
 τιμῶσιν Ἄθάναν,
 καὶ τὸν πόντιον γαιάοχον
- 14 ῥέας φίλον υἱόν.

1	- / - - - / -	Glyconic.
2	- / - - - / -	Id.
3	- / - - - / -	Id.
4	- / - - - / - -	Iamb.
5	- / - - - -	Glycon.
6	- / - - - / - - - / - -	Choriamb.
7	- / - - - / - -	Iamb.
8	- / - - - / - -	Troch.

9	' - - - - ' - -	Id.
10	' - - - - ' - - -	Glycon.
11	' - - - - - ' - -	Id.
12	' - - - - - - -	Id.
13	' - - - - - ' - - -	Troch. with base.
14	' - - - - - - -	Glycon.

4. 8. 9. These lines Wunder considers as Epitrites, with anacrusis in the two former lines.

10. antistr. Reading uncertain.

13. The Trochaic verse is here preceded by a Spondiac base. Vide supra, and p. 26.

14. 'Ρέας monosyllable.

1074—1095.

1 ἔρδουσιν, ἧ μέλλουσ' ;
 ὡς προμνᾶται τί μοι
 γνώμα, τάχ' ἐνδώσειν
 τᾶν δεινὰ τλασᾶν, δεινὰ δ' εὐρου-
 σᾶν πρὸς ἀνθαίμων πάθη.

6 τελεῖ τελεῖ Ζεὺς τι κατ' ἄμαρ·
 μάντις εἴμ' ἐσθλῶν ἀγόνων.
 εἴθ' ἀελλαία ταχύρρωστος πελειὰς
 αἰθερίας νεφέλας
 κύρσαιμι τῶνδ' ἀγόνων

11 ἐωρήσασα τοῦμόν ὄμμα.

1 ἰὼ πάνταρχε θεῶν,
 παντόπτα Ζεῦ, πόροις
 γᾶς τᾶσδε δαμούχοις
 σθένει 'πινικέλω τὸν εὐα-
 γρον τελειῶσαι λόχον,

6 σεμνά τε παῖς Παλλὰς Ἀθήνα.
 καὶ τὸν ἀγρευτὰν Ἀπόλλω,
 καὶ κασιγνήταν πυκνοστίκτων ὄπαδὸν
 ὠκνπόδων ἐλάφω
 στέργω διπλᾶς ἀρωγὰς

11 μολεῖν γὰ τᾶδε καὶ πολίταις.

1	' - - - - ' - - -	Ischiorrhogic.
2	' - - - - - ' - -	Id.

3	- ˘ ˘ ˘ - -	Id.
4	- ˘ ˘ - - ˘ ˘ - -	Troch. with anacrusis.
5	˘ ˘ - - ˘ ˘ -	Id.
6	˘ ˘ ˘ - - ˘ ˘ ˘ - -	Choriamb.
7	˘ ˘ - - ˘ ˘ - -	Troch.
8	˘ ˘ - - ˘ ˘ - - ˘ ˘ - -	Id.
9	˘ ˘ ˘ - - ˘ ˘ - -	Dactyl.
10	- ˘ ˘ - - ˘ ˘ - -	Iamb.
11	˘ ˘ ˘ - - ˘ ˘ ˘ - -	Antispast.

4. 5. 7. 8. On these Trochaic forms, or rather Dorian Epitrites, see p. 26.

1211—1238.

- 1 ὅστις τοῦ πλέονος μέρους
 χρήξει, τοῦ μετρίου παρῆς
 ζῶειν, σκαιοσύναν φυλάσσω
 ἐν ἐμοὶ κατάδηλος ἔσται.
- 5 ἐπεὶ πολλὰ μὲν αἱ μακρὰ
 ἀμέραι κατέθεντο δὴ
 λύπας ἐγγυτέρω. τὰ τέρ-
 πουτα δ' οὐκ ἂν ἴδοις ὅπου,
 ὅταν τις ἐς πλεονέσση
- 10 τοῦ θάλλοντος· ὁ δ' ἐπίκουρος
 ἰσοτέλεστος,
 Ἄϊδος ὅτε Μοῖρ' ἀνυμέναιος
 ἄλυρος ἄχορος ἀναπέφηνε,
- 14 θάνατος ἐς τελευτάν.
- 1 μὴ φῦναι τὸν ἅπαντα νι-
 κᾶ λόγον· τὸ δ', ἐπεὶ φανῆ,
 βῆναι κείθεν ὅθεν περ ἦκει
 πολὺ δεύτερον ὡς τάχιστα.
- 5 ὡς εὐτ' ἂν τὸ νέον παρῆ
 κούφας ἀφροσύνας φέρον,
 τίς πλάγχθη πολύμοχθος ἔ-
 ξω; τίς οὐ καμάτων ἐνι;
 φόνοι, στάσεις, ἔρις, μάχαι,
- 10 καὶ φθόνος· τό τε κατάμεμπτον

ἐπιλέλογχε

πύματον ἀκρατὲς ἀπροσόμιλον

γῆρας ἄφιλον, ἵνα πρόπαντα

14 κακὰ κακῶν ξυνοικεῖ.

1	--	´	υ	υ	-	υ	´	Glyconic.
2	--	´	υ	υ	-	υ	´	
3	--	´	υ	υ	-	υ	´	
4	υ	υ	´	υ	-	υ	´	
5	υ	-	´	υ	-	υ	´	
6	-	υ	´	υ	-	υ	´	
7	--	´	υ	υ	-	υ	´	
8	-	υ	´	υ	-	υ	´	
9		υ	´	-	-	υ	´	Iamb. dim.
10		´	-	-	υ	υ	-	Troch. dim.
11		´	υ	-	-			Troch.
12		´	υ	υ	υ	-	´	Troch. dim.
13		´	υ	υ	υ	υ	-	Id.
14		´	υ	υ	-	-		Ithyphallic.

12. An Anapæst answers in the second foot to a Tribrach in the antistrophe.

1239—1248.

1 ἐν ᾧ τλάμων ὄδ', οὐκ ἐγὼ μόνος,
πάντοθεν βόρειος ὡς τις ἀκτὰ
κυματοπλήξ χειμερία κλονεῖται,
ὡς καὶ τόνδε κατάκρασ

5 δειναὶ κυματοαγεῖς
ἄται κλονέουσιν ἀεὶ ξυνοῦσαι,
αἱ μὲν ἀπ' ἀελίου
δυσμᾶν, αἱ δ' ἀνατέλ-
λοντος, αἱ δ' ἀνὰ μέσσαν ἀκτῖν',

10 αἱ δὲ νυχιᾶν ἀπὸ ῥιπᾶν.

1		υ	´	´	-	υ	´	υ	-	υ	-	Antispastic.
2		´	υ	-	υ	´	υ	-	υ	´	-	Troch. trim. brachycat.
3		´	υ	-	´	υ	-	υ	´	-		Choriamb.
4	--	´	υ	-	-							Pherecrat.
5	--	´	υ	-	-							Id.

- πολλῶν γὰρ ἂν καὶ μάταν
πημάτων ἰκνουμένων,
11 πάλιν σφε δαίμων δίκαιος αὔξει.
1 ὦ χθόνιαί θεαί, σῶμά τ' ἀνικάτου
θηρός, ὃν ἐν πύλαισι
φασὶ πολυξένοις
εὐνάσθαι κνυζᾶσθαι τ' ἐξ ἄντρων
ἀδάματον φύλακα παρ' Ἀΐδα
6 λόγος αἰὲν ἔχει·
ὄν, ὦ Γᾶς παῖ καὶ Ταρτάρου,
κατεύχομαι ἐν καθαρῷ βῆναι
ὀρμωμένῳ νερτέρας
τῷ ξένῳ νεκρῶν πλάκας.
11 σέ τοι κικλήσκω τὸν αἰένυπνον.

1	- ῥ ῥ ῥ - - ῥ ῥ ῥ -	Dochm. dim.
2	ῥ ῥ ῥ - - -	Logacedic.
3	- ῥ ῥ ῥ -	Dochm.
4	- ῥ - - ῥ - - ῥ ῥ -	Molossi and Cretic.
5	ῥ ῥ ῥ - - ῥ ῥ ῥ ῥ -	Cret. and Dochm.
6	ῥ ῥ ῥ ῥ -	Anap.
7	ῥ ῥ ῥ - - ῥ ῥ -	Dochm. and Cret.
8	ῥ ῥ ῥ - ῥ ῥ ῥ ῥ -	Dochm. with Dactyl and anacr.
9	- ῥ ῥ - ῥ ῥ -	Iamb. and Cret. [prefixed.
10	ῥ ῥ ῥ - ῥ ῥ -	Troch.
11	ῥ ῥ ῥ - - ῥ ῥ ῥ - -	Iamb. penth. doubl.

4. Reading uncertain. Perhaps for *λίσσομαι* we should read some word which has the form of a Molossus, answering to the Molossus in the antistrophe. Erfurd's conjecture *αἰδοῦμαι*, which is approved by Hermann (El. Doctr. Met. II. xxi. 35.), is possibly correct, and, if so, would be a play upon the name *Αἰδωνεῦ*; otherwise a Molossus and Cretic are interchanged, on which see p. 54, 55.

8. If this metre is correctly given, we have a Dochmius preceded by a Dactyl with an anacrusis, an example of which will be found at p. 53. Seidler (De V. D. p. 410.) connects the words *νεκρῶν πλάκας* with the preceding line, thus making v. 7. to consist of an Antispast and Iambic dimeter.

1670—1722.

- 1 αἰαῖ, ἔστιν ἔστι νῶν δὴ
οὐ τὸ μέν, ἄλλο δὲ μή, πατρὸς ἔμφυτον
ἄλαστον αἶμα δυσμόροιω στενάζειν,
ᾧτινι τὸν πολὺν
- 5 ἄλλοτε μὲν πόνου ἔμπεδον εἶχομεν,
ἐν πυμάτῳ δ' ἀλόγιστα παροίσομεν
ιδόντε καὶ παθούσα.
τί δ' ἔστιν; ἔστιν μὲν εἰκάσαι, φίλοι.
βέβηκεν; ὡς μάλιστ' ἂν εἰ πόθῳ λάβοις.
- 10 τί γάρ, ὅτῳ μήτ' Ἄρης
μήτε πόντος ἀντέκυρσεν,
ἄσκοποι δὲ πλάκες ἔμαρψαν
ἐν ἀφανεῖ τινι μόρῳ φερόμενον.
τάλαινα· νῶν δ' ὀλεθρία
- 15 νῦξ ἐπ' ὄμμασιν βέβηκε.
πῶς γὰρ ἢ τιν' ἀπίαν γὰν
ἢ πόντιον κλύδων' ἀλώμεναι βίου
δύσοιστον ἔξομεν τροφάν;
οὐ κάτοιδα.
- 20 κατὰ με φόνιος Ἀΐδας
ἔλοι πατρὶ ξυθναεῖν γεραιῶ
τάλαιναν· ὡς ἔμοιγ' ὁ μέλ-
λων βίος οὐ βιωτός.
ὦ διδύμα τέκνων ἀρίστα,
τὸ φέρον ἐκ Θεοῦ καλῶς
- 26 μηδὲν ἄγαν φλέγεσθον· οὐ τοι κατάμεμπτ' ἔβητον.
- 1 πόθος καὶ κακῶν ἄρ' ἦν τις.
καὶ γὰρ ὃ μηδαμὰ δὴ τὸ φίλον, φίλον·
ὅποτε γε καὶ τὸν ἐν χεροῖν κατεῖχον.
ὦ πάτερ, ὦ φίλος,
- 5 ὦ τὸν ἀεὶ κατὰ γᾶς σκότον εἰμένος·
οὐδὲ γὰρ ὡς ἀφίλητος ἐμοὶ ποτε
καὶ τᾶδε μὴ κυρήσης.
ἔπραξεν; ἔπραξεν οἶον ἠθέλεν.
τὸ ποῖον; ἄς ἔχρηζε γᾶς ἐπὶ ξένας
- 10 ἔθανε· κοίταν δ' ἔχει

- νέρθεν εὐσκίαστον αἰέν,
 οὐδὲ πένθος ἔλιπ' ἄκλαυτον.
 † αἰὲ γὰρ ὄμμα σε τόδ', ὦ πάτερ, ἐμὸν
 στένει δακρῦον, οὐδ' ἔχω*
 15 *πῶς με χρῆ τὸ σὸν τάλαιναν
 ἀφανίσαι τοσόνδ' ἄχος. [ἰὼ μὴ
 γὰς ἐπὶ ξένας θανεῖν ἔχρηζες,] ἀλλ'
 ἔρημος ἔθανες ὠδὲ μοι.
 ὦ τάλαινα,*
 20 *τίς ἄρα με [πότημος αὐθις ὠδ'
 ἔρημος ἄπορος]
 † ἐπιμένει σέ τ', ὦ φίλα,
 † πατρὸς ὠδ' ἐρήμας;
 ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ὀλβίως γ' ἔλυσεν
 τὸ τέλος, ὦ φίλαι, βίου,*
 26 *λήγετε τοῦδ' ἄχους· κακῶν γὰρ δυσάλωτος οὐδεὶς.*

1	ύ ύ ύ ύ - ύ ύ -	Dochm. with Iamb. dip. cat.
2	ύ ύ ύ - ύ ύ - ύ ύ - ύ ύ	Dact. tetram.
3	ύ ύ - ύ ύ ύ - ύ ύ -	Iamb. trim. cat.
4	ύ ύ ύ - ύ ύ	Dact. dim.
5	ύ ύ ύ - ύ ύ - ύ ύ - ύ ύ	Dact. tetram.
6	ύ ύ ύ - ύ ύ - ύ ύ - ύ ύ	Id.
7	ύ ύ ύ - ύ ύ -	Iamb. dim. cat.
8	ύ ύ ύ - - ύ ύ - - -	Iamb. penth. and tripod.
9		Iamb. trim.
10	ύ ύ - - ύ ύ -	Cret. dim.
11	ύ ύ - - ύ ύ - -	Troch.
12	ύ ύ - - ύ ύ - -	Id.
13	ύ ύ ύ ύ - ύ ύ ύ ύ - ύ ύ ύ	Pæon. trim.
14	ύ ύ - - ύ ύ - -	Iamb. dim.
15	ύ ύ - - - ύ ύ - -	Troch. dim.
16	ύ ύ - - - ύ ύ - -	Id.
17		Iamb. trim.
18	ύ ύ - - - ύ ύ - -	Iamb.
19	ύ ύ - - -	Troch..
20	ύ ύ ύ ύ ύ - ύ ύ - -	Troch.
21	ύ ύ - - - ύ ύ - - -	Iamb. penth. doubl.
22	ύ ύ - - - ύ ύ - -	Iamb. dim.

23	┌───┐───┐───┐	Logæedic.
24	┌───┐───┐┌───┐───┐	Choriamb.
25	┌───┐───┐┌───┐	Troch.
26	┌───┐───┐┌───┐───┐┌───┐───┐┌───┐───┐	Choriamb.

17. Dindorf scans this verse, including the following also, as a single Trochaic, preceded by a Spondiac base, γᾶν ἦ. Wunder, following Hermann, places the spondee, which is the Trochæus semantus, at the end of the preceding verse. Cf. Eum. 321., quoted p. 26.

13. antistr. Reading uncertain.

16. 17. antistr. Reading corrupt.

20—23. Reading uncertain in strophe and antistrophe.

1725—1750.

- 1 πάλιν, φίλα, συθῶμεν. ὡς τί ῥέζομεν;
 ἕμερος ἔχει με τίς;
 τὰν χθόνιον ἐστίαν ἰδεῖν
 τίνος; πατρός, τάλαιν' ἐγώ.
 Δέμις δὲ πῶς τὰδ' ἐστί; μῶν
- 6 οὐχ ὀρᾶς; τί τόδ' ἐπέπληξας;
 καὶ τόδ', ὡς τί τόδε μάλ' αὖθις;
 ἄταφος ἔπιπτε δίχα τε παντός.
 ἄγε με, καὶ τότε ἔπενάριξον.
 αἰαί, δυστάλαινα, ποῖ δῆτ'
 αὖθις ὧδ' ἔρημος ἄπορος
- 12 αἰῶνα τλάμων' ἔξω;
- 1 φίλαι, τρέσητε μηδέν. ἀλλὰ ποῖ φύγω;
 καὶ πάρος ἀπέφυγε τί;
 τὰ σφῶν τὸ μὴ πιπνεῖν κακῶς.
 φρονῶ. τί δῆθ' ὑπερνοεῖς;
 ὕπως μολούμεθ' ἐς δόμους
- 6 οὐκ ἔχω. μηδέ γε μάτευε.
 μόγος ἔχει. καὶ πάρος ἐπεὶ *
 τότε μὲν ἄπορα, τότε δ' ὑπερθεν.
 μέγ' ἄρα πέλαγος ἐλάχετόν τι
 ναί, ναί. ποῖ μόλωμεν, ὦ Ζεῦ;
 ἐλπιδῶν γὰρ ἐς τίν' ἔτι με
- 12 δαίμων τανῦν γ' ἐλαύνει;

1		Iamb. trim.
2	- ˘ ˘ - ˘ -	Iamb. trip.
3	- ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ -	Id. dim.
4	˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ -	Id.
5	˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ -	Id.
6	˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ -	Troch. dim.
7	˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ -	Id.
8	˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘	Id.
9	˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘	Id.
10	- ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ -	Dochm. with Iamb. dip. cat.
11	˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘	Troch. dim.
12	- ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ -	Iamb. dim. cat.

7. Reading defective in antistrophe.

ANTIGONE.

100—126.

- 1 ἀκτὶς ἀελίοιο, κάλ-
 λιστον ἑπταπύλω φανὲν
 Θήβα τῶν προτέρων φάος,
 ἐφάνθησ ποτ', ὦ χρυσέας
- 5 ἀμέρας βλέφαρον,
 Διρκαίων ὑπὲρ ῥέεθρων μολοῦσα,
 τὸν λεύκασπιν Ἄργόθεν *
 φῶτα βάντα πανσαγία,
 φυγάδα πρόδρομον ὄξυτέρῳ
- 10 κινήσασα χαλινῶ.

110—116. Anapaests.

- 1 στὰς δ' ὑπὲρ μελάθρων φονώ-
 σαισιν ἀμφιχανῶν κύκλω
 λόγχαις ἑπτάπυλον στόμα
 ἔβα, πρὶν ποθ' ἀμετέρων
- 5 αἱμάτων γένυσιν
 πλησθῆναι τε καὶ στεφάνωμα πύργων

πευκάειθ' Ἡφαιστον ἐλεῖν.

τοῖος ἀμφὶ νῶτ' ἐτάθη

πάταγος Ἄρεος, ἀντιπάλω

10 δυσχεῖρωμα δράκοντι.

127—133. Anapaests.

1	--	˘	υ	υ	--	υ	˘	Glyconic.
2	--	υ	˘	υ	υ	--	υ	˘
3	--	˘	υ	υ	--	υ	˘	
4		υ	˘	˘	υ	˘	υ	υ
5	--	υ	˘	υ	υ	--		
6		--	˘	˘	υ	˘	υ	υ
7		--	˘	˘	υ	˘	υ	υ
8		˘	υ	υ	--	˘	υ	υ
9		˘	υ	υ	υ	υ	˘	υ
10	--	˘	υ	υ	--	--		

3. Cf. p. 97.

7. Reading defective in strophe.

134—154.

1 ἀντιτύπα δ' ἐπὶ γᾶ πέσε τανταλωθεῖς

πυρφόρος, ὃς τότε μαινομένα ξύν ὀρμᾷ

βακχεύων ἐπέπνει

ῥιπαῖς ἐχθίστων ἀνέμων.

εἶχε δ' ἄλλα τὰ μὲν,

ἄλλα δ' ἐπ' ἄλλοις ἐπενώμα στυφελίζων μέγας Ἄρης

7 δεξιόσειρος.

141—147. Anapaests.

1 ἀλλὰ γὰρ ἅ μεγαλόνημος ἦλθε Νίκα

τᾷ πολυαρμάτων ἀντιχαρεῖσα Θήβα,

ἕκ μὲν δὴ πολέμων

τῶν νῦν θέσθε λησμοσύναν,

θεῶν δὲ ναοὺς χοροῖς

παννυχίοις πάντας ἐπέλωμεν, ὃ Θήβας δ' ἐλελίχθων

7 Βάκχιος ἄρχοι.

155—161. Anapaests.

1	´ ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ - -	Praxillean.
2	´ ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ - -	Id.
3	-- ´ ˘ ˘ ˘ -	Glyconic.
4	-- ´ ´ ´ - ´ ˘ ˘ ˘ -	Id.
5	´ ˘ - ´ ˘ -	Cretic.
6	´ ˘ ˘ ˘ - ´ ˘ ˘ ˘ - ´ ˘ ˘ ˘ - ´ ˘ ˘ ˘ - -	Choriambic.
7	´ ˘ ˘ ˘ - -	Id.

5. Reading uncertain in strophe. If the verse is a Cretic dimeter, θεοῦς is a monosyllable in antistr.

332—353.

- 1 πολλὰ τὰ δεινὰ κούδεν ἀν-
θρώπου δεινότερον πέλει.
τούτο καὶ πολιοῦ πέραν
πόντου χειμερίῳ νότῳ
- 5 χωρεῖ, περιβρυχίσιον
περῶν ὑπ' οἴδμασιν,
θεῶν τε τὰν ὑπερτάταν, Γᾶν
ἄφθιτον, ἀκαμάταν ἀποτρύεται,
ἰλλομένων ἀρότρων ἔτος εἰς ἔτος,
- 10 ἵππειῳ γένει πολεῖον.
- 1 κουφονόων τε φύλον ὀρ-
νίθων ἀμφιβαλῶν ἄγει,
καὶ θηρῶν ἀγρίων ἔθνη,
πόντου τ' εἰναλλαν φύσιν
- 5 σπείραισι δικτυοκλώστοις,
περιφραδῆς ἀνήρ·
κρατεῖ δὲ μηχαναῖς ἀγραύλου
θηρὸς ὀρεσσιβάτα, λασιούχενά θ'
ἵππον [ὑπ]ᾶξεται ἀμφίλοφον ζυγόν,
- 10 οὐρείον τ' ἀκμήτα ταῦρον.

1	´ ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ´ ˘ - -	Glyconic.
2	-- ´ ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ´	Id.
3	-- ˘ ´ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ´	Id.
4	-- ´ ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ´	Id.

9	- ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘	Glyconic.
10	˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘	Ithyphallic.
11	- ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ -	Choriambic.

4. 10. 11. Reading corrupt in strophe.

781—801.

- 1 Ἔρωσ ἀνίκατε μάχαν,
 Ἔρωσ, ὃς ἐν κτήμασι πίπτεις,
 ὃς ἐν μαλακαῖς παρειαῖς
 νεάνιδος ἐννυχεύεις,
 5 φοιτᾷς δ' ὑπερπόντιος ἔν τ'
 ἀγρονόμοις ἀνλαῖς·
 καί σ' οὔτ' ἀθανάτων φύξιμος οὐδεῖς,
 οὔθ' ἀμερίων ἐπ' ἀνθρώ-
 9 πων, ὃ δ' ἔχων μέμνηεν.
 1 σὺ καὶ δικαίων ἀδίκοις
 φρένας παρασπᾷς ἐπὶ λώβα·
 σὺ καὶ τόδε νεῖκος ἀνδρῶν
 ζύναιμον ἔχεις ταράξασ·
 5 νικᾷ δ' ἐναργῆς βλεφάρων
 ἕμερος εὐλέκτρον
 νύμφας, τῶν μεγάλων (?) πάρεδρος ἐν ἀρχαῖς
 θεσμῶν. ἄμαχος γὰρ ἐμπαι-
 9 ζει θεὸς Ἀφροδίτα.

801—805. Anapaests.

1	˘ ˘ - - ˘ ˘ - -	Glyconic.
2	˘ ˘ - - ˘ ˘ - - -	
3	˘ ˘ - - ˘ ˘ - -	
4	˘ ˘ - - ˘ ˘ - -	
5	- ˘ - - ˘ ˘ - -	
6	˘ ˘ - - - ˘	
7	- - ˘ ˘ - - ˘ ˘ - - -	
8	- ˘ ˘ - - ˘ ˘ - -	
9	˘ ˘ - - ˘ ˘ - -	

7. antistr. Reading uncertain: vide p. 81.

806—833.

- 1 ὀράτ' ἔμ', ὦ γὰς πατρίδας πολῖται,
 τὰν νεάταν ὁδὸν
 στείχουσας, νεάτου δὲ φέγγος
 λεύσσοσαν ἀελίου, †. 100
 κοῦποτ' αὖθις· ἀλλὰ μ' ὁ παγκοίτας
- 6 Ἄιδας ζῶσαν ἄγει
 τὰν Ἀχέροντος
 ἀκτάν, οὔθ' ὑμεναίων
 ἔγκληρον, οὔτ' ἐπινύμφειός
 πώ μέ τις ὕμνος
- 11 ὕμνησεν, ἀλλ' Ἀχέροντι νυμφεύσω.

817—822. Anapæsts.

- 1 ἤκουσα δὴ λυγροτάταν ὀλέσθαι
 τὰν Φρυγίαν ξέαν
 Ταντάλου Σιπύλῳ πρὸς ἄκρῳ·
 τὰν κισσὸς ὡς ἀτενῆς
 πετραία βλάστα δάμασεν,
- 6 καί νιν ὄμβρῳ τακομένην,
 ὡς φάτις ἀνδρῶν,
 χιών τ' οὐδαμὰ λείπει
 τέγγει θ' ὑπ' ὀφρύσι παγκλαύτοις
 δειράδας· ᾗ με
- 11 δαίμων ὁμοιοτάταν κατευνάζει.

834—837. Anapæsts.

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | ύ ύ ύ - ύ ύ ύ - ύ ύ - | Glyconic. |
| 2 | ύ ύ ύ - ύ ύ | |
| 3 | -- ύ ύ ύ - ύ ύ - | |
| 4 | -- ύ ύ ύ - ύ ύ - | |
| 5 | ύ ύ ύ ύ - ύ ύ ύ - -- ύ | |
| 6 | -- ύ ύ ύ - | |
| 7 | ύ ύ ύ - - | |
| 8 | -- ύ ύ ύ - - | |
| 9 | -- ύ ύ ύ - -- ύ | |
| 10 | ύ ύ ύ - - | |
| 11 | -- ύ ύ ύ - ύ ύ ύ - | |

839—875.

- 1 οἶμοι γελῶμαι. τί με, πρὸς θεῶν πατρώων,
οὐκ ὀλλυμέναν ὑβρίζεις,
ἀλλ' ἐπίφαντον;
ὦ πόλις, ὦ πόλεως
- 5 πολυκτῆμονες ἄνδρες·
ἰὼ Διρκαῖαι κρήναι Θήβας τ'
εὐαρμάτου ἄλσος, ἔμπας
ξυμάρτυρας ἕμ' ἐπικτῶμαι,
οἷα φίλων ἄκλαυτος, οἷοις νόμοις
- 10 πρὸς ἔρμα τυμβόχωστον ἔρ-
χομαι τάφου ποταίνιου·
ἰὼ δύστανος,
[οὔτ' ἐν βροτοῖς οὔτ' ἐν νεκροῖσιν]
μέτοικος, οὐ ζῶσιν, οὐ θανούσιν.
- 15 προβᾶσ' ἐπ' ἔσχατον θράσους
ὑψηλὸν ἐς Δίκας βάθρον
προσέπεσες, ὦ τέκνον, (?) πολύ.
- 18 πατρῶον δ' ἐκτίεις τιν' ἄθλον.
- 1 ἔψαυσας ἀλγεινοτάτας ἔμοι μερίμνας
πατρὸς τριπόλιστον οἶτον,
τοῦ τε πρόπαντος
ἀμετέρου πότμου
- 5 κλεινοῖς Λαβδακίδαισιν.
ἰὼ ματρῶαι λέκτρων ἄται
κοιμήματά τ' αὐτογέννητ'
ἐμῷ πατρὶ δυσμόρου ματρός,
οἷων ἐγὼ ποθ' ἄ ταλαίφρων ἔφην·
- 10 πρὸς οὖς ἀραῖος, ἄγαμος, ἄδ'
ἐγὼ μέτοικος ἔρχομαι.
ἰὼ δυσπότημων
κασίγνητε γάμων κυρήσας,
θανὼν ἔτ' οὔσαν κατήναρές με.
- 15 σέβειν μὲν εὐσέβειά τις,
κράτος δ' ὄψω κράτος μέλει
παραβατὸν οὐδαμᾶ πᾶλει,
- 18 σὲ δ' αὐτόγνωτος ὤλεσ' ὄργα.

1	- ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ - -	Choriambic.
2	- ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ -	Id.
3	˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘	Id.
4	˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘	Id.
5	˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘	Id.
6	- ˘ - - ˘ - - ˘ -	Molossi.
7	- ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ -	Choriambic.
8	- ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ -	Id.
9	- ˘ - - ˘ ˘ - - ˘ -	Iambic dim. and Cretic.
10	˘ ˘ - - ˘ ˘ - -	Iamb. dim.
11	˘ ˘ - - ˘ ˘ - -	Id.
12	˘ ˘ ˘ - -	Dochmius.
13	˘ ˘ ˘ - - ˘ ˘ - -	Glyconic.
14	˘ ˘ - - - ˘ ˘ - -	Iamb. penth. doubl.
15	˘ ˘ - - ˘ ˘ ˘ -	Iamb. dim.
16	- ˘ - - ˘ ˘ - -	Id.
17	˘ ˘ ˘ - - ˘ ˘ - -	Id.
18	˘ ˘ ˘ - - ˘ ˘ - -	Antispastic.

6. On the use of several Molossi combined into one verse, vide Dind. Annot. on Soph. p. 128., who compares Æsch. P. V. 692., Ant. 1121., Phil. 837.

13. Reading interpolated in strophe.

876—882.

1 ἄκλαντος, ἄφίλος, ἀνυμέναιος,
 ταλαίφρων ἄγομαι (?) τάνδ' ἐτοίμαν ὁδόν.
 οὐκ ἔτι μοι τόδε λαμπάδος ἱερὸν ὄμμα
 θέμις ὄρᾶν ταλαίνα·
 τὸν δ' ἐμὸν πότμον ἀδάκρυτον
 6 οὐδεὶς φίλων στενάξει.

1	˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ - -	Iambic.
2	˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ -	Choriamb. with Cretics.
3	˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ -	Dactylic.
4	˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ - -	Ithyphallic.
5	˘ ˘ - - ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ -	Trochaic.
6	- ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ -	Iambic.

2. Reading uncertain.

3. If this is correct, the first syllable in *ιερόν* is lengthened according to the Epic usage.

929. 943. Anapæsts.

944—965.

- 1 ἔτλα καὶ Δανάας οὐράνιον φῶς
 ἀλλάξαι δέμας ἐν χαλκοδέτοις
 αὐλαῖς· κρυπτομένα δ' ἐν
 τυμβήρει θαλάμῳ κατεζεύχθη·
- 5 καίτοι καὶ γενεᾷ τίμιος, ὦ παῖ παῖ,
 καὶ Ζητὸς ταμιεύσκε γονὰς χρυσορύτους.
 ἀλλ' ἂ μοιριδία τις δύνασις δεινά·
 οὐτ' ἄν νιν ὄλβος οὐτ' Ἄρης,
 οὐ πύργος, οὐχ ἀλκτυποὶ
- 10 κελαιναὶ νῆες ἐκφύγοιεν.
- 1 ζεύχθη δ' ὄξυχόλοις παῖς ὁ Δρύαντος,
 Ἡδωνῶν βασιλεύς, κερτομίους
 ὄργαις, ἐκ Διονύσου
 πετρώδει κατάφρακτος ἐν δεσμῶ.
- 5 οὕτω τᾶς μανίας δεινὸν ἀποστάζει
 ἀνθηρόν τε μένος. κείνος ἐπέγνω μανίας
 ψαύων τὸν θεὸν ἐν κερτομίους γλώσσαις.
 παύεσκε μὲν γὰρ ἐνθέους
 γυναῖκας εὐϊὸν τε πῦρ,
- 10 φιλαύλους τ' ἠρέθιζε Μούσας.

1	--	´	υ	υ	--	´	υ	υ	--	--	Choriambic.				
2	--	´	υ	υ	--	´	υ	υ	--		Id.				
3	--	´	υ	υ	--	--					Id.				
4	--	´	υ	υ	--	υ	´	´	--		Id.				
5	--	´	υ	υ	--	´	υ	υ	--	--´	Id.				
6	--	´	υ	υ	--	´	υ	υ	--	´	υ	υ	υ	υ	Id.
7	--	´	υ	υ	--	´	υ	υ	--	--´		Id.			
8		--	´	υ	--	υ	´	´	--			Iamb. dim.			
9		--	´	υ	--	υ	´	´	--			Id.			
10		υ	´	´	--	υ	´	´	--	--		Antispastic.			

966—987.

- 1 παρὰ δὲ Κυνάεων πελαγέων διδύμας ἀλὸς
 ἀκταὶ Βοσπόριαι ἰδ' ὁ Θρηκῶν * * *
 Σαλμυδησός, ἴν' ἀγχίπολις Ἄρης
 δισσοῖσι Φινεΐδαις
- 5 εἶδεν ἀρατὸν ἔλκος
 ἀραχθὲν ἐξ ἀγρίας δάμαρτος
 ἀλαδὸν ἀλαστόροισιν ὀμμάτων κύκλοις
 τυφλωθέντων, ὑφ' αἱματηραῖς
- 9 χεῖρεςσι καὶ κερκίδων ἀκμαῖσιν.
- 1 κατὰ δὲ τακόμενοι μέλεοι μελέαν πάθαν
 κλαῖον, ματρὸς ἔχοντες ἀνύμφευτον γονάν·
 ἃ δὲ σπέρμα μὲν (?) ἀρχαιογόνων
 ἄντασ' Ἐρεχθειδᾶν,
- 5 τηλεπόροις δ' ἐν ἄντροις
 τράφη θυέλλαισιν ἐν πατρώαις
 Βορεᾶς ἄμιππος ὀρθόποδος ὑπὲρ πάγου
 θεῶν παῖς· ἀλλὰ κἀπ' ἐκεῖνα
- 9 Μοῖραι μακραίωνες ἔσχον, ὦ παῖ.

1	υ υ υ	ζ υ υ	- υ υ	- υ υ	ζ υ -	Dactylico-Troch. with tri- syll. base.
2	--	ζ υ υ	- υ υ	--	ζ υ -	Dactylico-Troch. with base.
3	--	ζ υ υ -	ζ υ υ -	-		Choriambic.
4		- ζ υ -	--			Iamb. with antispastic end-
5		ζ υ υ -	- υ υ			Logædic. [ing.
6		υ ζ υ -	υ ζ υ -			Iamb. penth. doubl.
7						Iamb. trim.
8		υ ζ ζ -	υ ζ υ -			Antispastic.
9		- ζ υ -	υ ζ υ -			Iamb. penth. doubl.

2. Reading defective in strophe; a word of three syllables is wanting.

3. The strophe and antistrophe do not correspond. Either the antistrophe wants a syllable, or a word of the form --υ must be substituted for ἀγχίπολις in the strophe; it is hardly likely that the common reading ἀγχίπολις is a resolved form of the Choriambus. A similar instance, however, is found in Æsch. S. c. T. 896. 910.

6. 7. 8. Reading uncertain in strophe. The metres are supplied by the antistrophe.

1115—1137.

- 1 πολυώνυμε, Καδμείας
 Νύμφας ἄγαλμα, καὶ Διὸς
 βαρυβρεμέτα γένος,
 κλυτὰν ὃς ἀμφέπει
 Ἴταλίαν, μέδεις δὲ παγ-
 6 κοίνοις Ἑλευσινίας
 Δηοῦς ἐν κόλποις, Βακχεῦ, βακχᾶν
 ὁ ματρόπολιν Θήβαν
 ναιετῶν παρ' ὑγρῶν
 Ἴσμηνοῦ ρείθρων, ἀγρίου τ
 11 ἐπὶ σπορᾷ δράκοντος·
 1 σὲ δ' ὑπὲρ διλόφου πέτρας
 στέροψ ὄπωπε λιγνύς, ἔν-
 θα Κωρύκλαι Νύμφαι
 στείχουσι Βακχίδες,
 Κασταλίας τε νᾶμα. καὶ
 6 σε Νυσαίων ὄρεων
 κισσῆρεις ὄχθαι, χλωρά τ' ἀκτὰ
 πολυστάφυλος πέμπει
 ἀβρότων ἐπέων
 εὐαζόντων Θηβαίας
 11 ἐπισκοποῦντ' ἀγνίας·

1	υ υ	ζ υ υ -	- ζ	Glyconic.
2		- ζ υ υ -	υ ζ υ -	Iambic dim.
3	υ	ζ υ υ -	υ ζ	Glyconic.
4		υ ζ υ -	υ ζ	Iambic.
5		ζ υ υ -	υ ζ υ -	Choriambic.
6	- - υ	ζ υ υ -		Id.
7		- ζ υ -	- ζ υ - - ζ υ -	Molossi.
8	υ	ζ υ υ -	- ζ	Glyconic.
9	- υ	ζ υ υ -		Id.
10		- ζ ζ -	ζ υ υ -	Id.
11		υ ζ υ -	υ ζ -	Iamb.

10. A Molossus appears to answer to a Choriambus in the strophe, unless we suppose a diæresis of the vowels in *Θηβαίας*, as in *Æsch. Suppl. 60.*; Cf. *Herm. El. Doctr. Metr. lib. II. cap. xxxvi. 16.*

1138—1152.

- 1 τὰν ἔκπαγλα τιμῆς
 ὑπὲρ πασᾶν πόλεων
 ματρὶ σὺν κεραυνία·
 καὶ νῦν, ὡς βιαίως
 ἔχεται πάνδημος * * πόλις ἐπὶ νόσου
 μολεῖν καθαρσίῳ ποδὶ Παρνασίαν
- 7 ὑπὲρ κλιτύν, ἧ στονόεντα πορθμόν.
- 1 ἰὸν πῦρ πνεόντων
 χοράγ' ἄστρον, νυχίων
 φθεγμάτων ἐπίσκοπε,
 παῖ Ζηνὸς γένεθλον,
 προφάνηθ' ὦ Ναξίαις σαῖς ἅμα περιπόλοις
 Θυίαισιν, αἶ σε μαινόμεναι πάννυχοι
- 7 χορεύουσι, τὸν ταμίαν Ἰακχον.

- | | | |
|---|-----------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | — — — — — | Molossus and Bacchius. |
| 2 | — — — — — | Bacchius and Choriambus. |
| 3 | — — — — — | Trochaic. |
| 4 | — — — — — | Molossus and Bacchius. |
| 5 | | Reading uncertain. |
| 6 | — — — — — | Iamb. penth., Chor., and Cret. |
| 7 | — — — — — | Glyconic. |

5. Reading uncertain in strophe and antistrophe. If we may judge from the latter, the metre appears to consist of an Ionic foot, a Cretic, and Dochmius. In this case two syllables are wanting in the strophe.

6. This appears to consist of an Iambic dimeter hypercatalectic (cf. *Ced. Tyr. 870. 880.*), followed by a Choriambus and Cretic.

1257—1260. Anapæsts.

1261—1300.

- 1 ἰὼ φρενῶν δυσφρόνων ἀμαρτήματα
στερεὰ θανατόεντ'.
ὦ κτανόντας τε καὶ
θανόντας βλέποντες ἐμφυλίου.
- 5 ὄμοι ἐμῶν ἀνολβὰ βουλευμάτων.
ἰὼ παῖ, νέος νέφ' ξὺν μόρφῳ,
αἰαῖ αἰαῖ,
ἔθανες, ἀπελύθης,
ἐμαῖς οὐδὲ σαῖσι δυσβουλίαις.
- 10 οἴμ' ὡς ἔοικας ὄψ' ἐ τὴν δίκην ἰδεῖν.
οἴμοι,
ἔχω μαθὼν δειλίαιος· ἐν δ' ἐμῷ κάρῳ
θεὸς τότ' ἄρα τότε μέγα βάρος μ' ἔχων
ἔπαισεν, ἐν δ' ἔσεισεν ἀγρίαις ὁδοῖς,
οἴμοι λακπάτητον ἀντρέπων χαράν.
- 16 φεῦ φεῦ, ὦ πόνοι βροτῶν δύσπονοι.

1277—1283. Iambic trimeters.

- 1 ἰὼ ἰὼ δυσκάθαρτος Ἄιδου λιμήν,
τί μ' ἄρα τί μ' ὀλέκεις;
ὦ κακάγγελτά μοι
προπέμφσας ἄχῃ, τίνα θροεῖς λόγον·
- 5 αἰαῖ, ὀλωλότ' ἄνδρ' ἐπεξεργάσω.
τί φῆς, τίνα λέγεις νέον μοι νέον,
αἰαῖ αἰαῖ,
σφάγιον ἐπ' ὀλέθρῳ
γυναικεῖον ἀμφικεῖσθαι μόρον;
- 10 ὄρᾶν πάρεστιν. οὐ γὰρ ἐν μυχοῖς ἔτι.
οἴμοι,
κακὸν τόδ' ἄλλο δεύτερον βλέπω τάλας.
τίς ἄρα, τίς με πότμος ἔτι περιμένει;
ἔχω μὲν ἐν χεῖρεσσιν ἀρτίως τέκνον,
τάλας, τὸν δ' ἔναντα προσβλέπω νεκρόν.
- 16 φεῦ φεῦ μᾶτερ ἀθλία, φεῦ τέκνον.

1301—1305. Iambic trimeters.

- ὑπατος· ἴτω ἴτω,
5 ὅπως μηκέτ' ἄμαρ ἄλλ' εἰσίδω.

1334—1338. Iambic trimeters.

- 6 ἄγοιτ' ἄν μάταιον ἄνδρ' ἐκποδών,
ὄς, ὦ παῖ, σέ τ' οὐχ ἐκὼν κάκτανον,
σέ τ' αὖ τάνδ'. ὦμοι μέλεος, οὐδ' ἔχω
ὄπα πρὸς πότερον ἴδω· πάντα γὰρ
λέχρια τὰν χειροῖν, τὰ δ' ἐπὶ κρατί μοι
11 πότημος δυσκόμιστος εἰσήλατο.

1347—1353. Anapaests.

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | ∪ ∩ ∪ - | Iamb. |
| 2 | ∪ ∩ ∩ ∪ - ∪ ∩ ∩ - - | Dochmiac. |
| 3 | ∪ ∩ ∩ ∪ - ∪ ∩ ∩ ∪ - | |
| 4 | - ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∪ - | |
| 5 | - ∩ ∩ ∩ ∪ - ∪ ∩ ∩ ∪ - | |
| 6 | - ∩ ∩ ∩ ∪ - ∪ ∩ ∩ ∪ - | |
| 7 | ∪ ∩ ∩ ∪ - ∪ ∩ ∩ ∪ - | |
| 8 | ∪ ∩ ∩ ∪ - ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∪ ∪ | |
| 9 | ∪ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∪ - | |
| 10 | ∪ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∪ - ∩ ∩ ∩ ∩ ∪ - | |
| 11 | ∪ ∩ ∩ ∪ - ∪ ∩ ∩ ∪ - | |

TRACHINIÆ.

94—111.

- 1 ὄν αἰόλα νύξ ἐναριζομένα
τίκτει κατευνάξει τε, φλογιζόμενον
"Ἄλιον "Ἄλιον αἰτῶ,
τοῦτο καρῦξαι, τὸν Ἀλκμή-
5 νας, πόθι μοι πόθι παῖς
ναίει ποτ', ὦ λαμπρᾷ στεροπᾷ φλεγέθων,
ἦ ποντίους ἀνλώνας, ἦ

- δισσαῖσιν ἀπείροις κλιθεῖς,
 9 εἴπ', ὦ κρατιστεύων κατ' ὄμμα.
 1 ποθουμένα γὰρ φρενὶ πυνθάνομαι
 τὰν ἀμφινεικῆ Δηϊάνειραν αἰεῖ,
 οἷά τιν' ἄθλιον ὄρνιν,
 οὐ ποτ' εὐνάζειν ἀδακρύ-
 5 των βλεφάρων πόθον, ἀλλ'
 εὐμναστον ἀνδρὸς δεῖμα φέρουσαν ὁδοῦ
 ἐνθυμίαις εὐναῖς ἀναν-
 δρώτοισι τρύχεσθαι, κακὰν
 9 δύστανον ἐλπίζουσαν αἴσαν.

1	υ ἴ υ υ - ἴ υ υ υ υ υ -	Iambico-Dactylic.
2	- ἴ υ υ - ἴ υ υ υ υ -	Trochaic with anacr.
3	ἴ υ υ - υ υ - -	Dactylic.
4	ἴ υ - - ἴ υ - -	Trochaic.
5	- υ υ - υ υ -	Dactylic.
6	- ἴ υ - - ἴ υ υ υ υ -	Trochaic with anacr.
7	- ἴ υ - - ἴ υ -	Id.
8	- ἴ υ - - ἴ υ -	Id.
9	- ἴ υ - - ἴ υ - -	Id.

2. This verse is commonly scanned as an Iambelegus (vide p. 108.), but is more correctly considered to belong to the class of Epitrites. Verses 7. 8. 9. ought also to be thus scanned; they are arranged by Dindorf as one long verse.

112—131.

- 1 πολλὰ γὰρ ὄστ' ἀκάμαντος
 ἦ Νότον ἦ Βορέα τις
 κύματ' ἂν εὐρέϊ πόντῳ
 βάντ' ἐπιόντα τ' ἴδοι,
 5 οὕτω δὲ τὸν Καδμογενῆ
 τρέφει, τὸ δ' αὖξει βιότου
 πολύπονον ὡσπερ πέλαγος
 Κρήσιον. ἀλλὰ τις θεῶν
 αἰὲν ἀναμπλάκητον "Αι-
 10 δα σφε δόμων ἐρύκει.

- 1 ὄν ἐπιμεμφομένα σ', ἀ-
 δεῖα μὲν, ἀντία δ' οἶσω.
 φάμι γὰρ οὐκ ἀποτρύνει
 ἐλπίδα τὰν ἀγαθὰν
- 5 χρῆναι σ'. ἀνάληγτα γὰρ οὐδ'
 ὁ πάντα κραίνων βασιλεὺς
 ἐπέβαλε θνατοῖς Κρονίδας.
 ἀλλ' ἐπὶ πῆμα καὶ χαρὰ
 πᾶσι κυκλοῦσιν, οἶον ἄρ-
- 10 κτου στροφάδες κέλευθοι.

1	´ ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘	Dactylic.
2	´ ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ -	
3	´ ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ - -	
4	´ ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ -	
5	´ ˘ - - ´ ˘ ˘ ˘ -	Choriambic.
6	˘ ´ ˘ - - ´ ˘ ˘ ˘ -	Id.
7	˘ ´ ˘ ˘ ˘ - - ´ ˘ ˘ ˘ -	Id.
8	´ ˘ ˘ ˘ - - ˘ ´ ˘ ˘ -	Id.
9	´ ˘ ˘ ˘ - - ˘ ´ ˘ ˘ -	Id.
10	´ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ - - ˘ ´ ˘ - -	Id.

132—140.

- 1 μένει γὰρ οὐτ' αἰόλα
 νῆξ βροτοῖσιν οὔτε Κῆρες,
 οὔτε πλούτος, ἀλλ' ἄφαρ
 βέβακε, τῷ δ' ἐπέρχεται
- 5 χαίρειν τε καὶ στέρεσθαι.
 ἂ καὶ σὲ τὰν ἀνασσαν ἐλπίσω λέγω
 τάδ' αἰὲν ἴσχειν· ἐπεὶ τίς ὧδε
- 8 τέκνοισι Ζῆν' ἄβουλον εἶδεν;

1	´ ˘ ˘ - - ´ ˘ ˘ - -	Iambico-Cretic.
2	´ ˘ ˘ - - ˘ ´ ˘ - - ˘	Trochaic.
3	´ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ - - ´ ˘ ˘ - -	Id.
4	´ ˘ ˘ ˘ - - ˘ ´ ˘ ˘ - -	Iambic.
5	- ´ ˘ ˘ - - ˘ ´ ˘ - -	Id.
6		Iamb. trim.
7	˘ ´ ˘ ˘ - - - ˘ ´ ˘ ˘ - - ˘	Iamb. penth. doubl.
8	˘ ´ ˘ - - - ˘ ´ ˘ - - -	Antispastic.

205—224.

- 1 ἀνολολύξατε δόμοις
 ἐφεστίοις ἀλαλαγαῖς·
 ὁ μελλόνυμφος, ἐν δὲ κοινὸς ἀρσένων
 ἴτω κλαγγὰ τὸν εὐφάρετραν
- 5 Ἀπόλλωνα προστάταν·
 ὁμοῦ δὲ παιᾶνα παιᾶν'
 ἀνάγετ', ὦ παρθένοι,
 βοᾶτε τὰν ὁμόσπορον
 Ἄρτεμιν Ὀρτυγίαν, ἔλαφαβόλον, ἀμφίπυρον,
- 10 γείτονας τε Νύμφας.
 αἰείρομ', οὐδ' ἀπόωσομαι
 τὸν αὐλόν, ὦ τύραννε τᾶς ἐμᾶς φρενός.
 ἰδοῦ μ' ἀναταράσσει
 εὐοῖ μ' ὁ κισσὸς ἄρτι βακχίαν
- 15 ὑποστρέφων ἄμιλλαν.
 ἰὼ ἰὼ Παιᾶν·
 † ἴδε ἴδ', ὦ φίλα γύναι
 τάδ' ἀντίπρωρα δὴ σοι
- 19 βλέπειν πάρεσσι' ἐναργῆ.

1	υ υ υ υ ˊ υ υ υ υ ˊ	Pæonic dim.
2	υ ˊ υ υ - υ υ υ υ ˊ	Iamb. dip. and Pæon.
3		Iamb. trim.
4	υ ˊ υ ˊ - υ ˊ υ ˊ -	Antispastic.
5	υ ˊ υ ˊ υ - υ ˊ	Dochmius and Iambus.
6	υ ˊ υ - υ υ - -	Iambico-Trochaic.
7	υ υ υ - υ υ -	Cretic dim.
8	υ ˊ υ - υ ˊ υ -	Iamb. dim.
9	ˊ υ υ - υ υ - υ υ - υ υ -	Dactylic.
10	ˊ υ - υ υ - υ	Ithyphallic.
11	υ ˊ υ - υ ˊ υ -	Iamb. dim.
12		Iamb. trim.
13	υ ˊ υ υ υ υ ˊ υ -	Bacch. dim.
14	- υ υ - υ ˊ υ - υ ˊ	Iamb.
15	υ ˊ υ - υ ˊ υ -	Iamb.
16	υ υ υ ˊ - -	Dochmius.

17	ζ υ υ - υ ζ υ -	Trochaic.
18	υ ζ υ - υ ζ υ -	Iamb.
19	υ ζ υ - υ ζ υ -	Id.

1. 2. Reading and metre uncertain. In v. 2. we might perhaps read more harmoniously, *ἔφεισίοισιν ἀλαλαγαῖς*, as an Iambic dim.

9. This is usually read as two verses; but there appears no reason for the division.

11. The elision of *αι* before a vowel is very unusual. See Herm. El. Doctr. Metr. lib. i. cap. x. 10.

13. The arsis of the Bacchius is resolved. Dindorf's conjecture *ἀνταράσσει* is perhaps correct.

497—515.

1 μέγα τι σθένος ἄ Κύπρις ἐκφέρεται νίκας ἀεὶ.
καὶ τὰ μὲν θεῶν
παρέβαν, καὶ ὅπως Κρονίδαυ ἀπάτασεν οὐ λέγω,
οὐδὲ τὸν ἔννυχον Ἴλιδαν,

5 ἢ Ποσειδάωνα τινάκτορα γαίας·
ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τάνδ' ἄρ' ἄκοιτιν
τίνες ἀμφίγυοι κατέβαν πρὸ γάμων τίνες
πάμπληκτα παγκόνιτά τ' ἔξ-

9 ἦλθον ἀεθλ' ἀγώνων.

1 ὁ μὲν ἦν ποταμοῦ σθένος, ὑψίκερω τετραόρου
φάσμα ταύρου,
Ἄχελῶος ἀπ' Οἰνιαδᾶν, ὁ δὲ Βακχείας ἄπο
ἦλθε παλίντονα Θήβας

5 τόξα καὶ λόγχας ῥόπαλόν τε τινάσσων,
παῖς Διός· οἱ τότ' ἀολλεῖς
ἴσαν ἐς μέσον ἰέμενοι λεχέων· μόνα δ'
εὐλεκτρος ἐν μέσῳ Κύπρις

9 ῥαβδονόμει ξυνοῦσα.

1	υ υ ζ υ υ - υ υ - υ υ - - ζ υ -	Dactylico-Trochaic with
2	ζ υ υ -	Trochaic. [base.
3	υ υ ζ υ υ - υ υ - υ υ - ζ υ -	Dactylico-Trochaic with
4	ζ υ υ - υ υ -	Dactylic. [base.
5	ζ υ υ - ζ υ υ - υ υ - -	Trochaico-Dactylic.

6	ζ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ --	Dactylic.
7	υ υ ζ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ ζ υ υ	Dactylic-Trochaic with
8	-- ζ υ υ -- υ ζ υ υ	Iamb. [base.
9	ζ υ υ υ υ υ --	Logædic.

3. If we read Βαρχίας, the antistrophe will correspond with the strophe. Cf. CEd. Col. 93., Ant. 184.

516—530.

- 1 τὸτ' ἦν χερὸς, ἦν δὲ τόξων πάταγος,
ταυρείων τ' ἀνάμιγδα κεράτων·
ἦν δ' ἀμφίπλεκτοι
κλίμακες, ἦν δὲ μετώπων ὀλόεντα
- 5 πλήγματα καὶ στόνος ἀμφοῖν.
ἀ δ' εὐώπις ἀβρὰ
τηλαυγεί παρ' ὄχθῳ
ἦστο, τὸν δν προσμένουσ' ἀκοίταν.
[ἔγὼ δὲ μάτηρ μὲν οἶα φράζω·
- 10 τὸ δ' ἀμφιεικῆτον ὄμμα νύμφας
ἔλεινὸν ἀμμένει·
κάπο ματρὸς ἄφαρ βέβακεν,
13 ὥστε πόρτις ἐρήμα.]

1	υ ζ υ υ υ υ υ ζ ζ υ υ υ	Choriambic.
2	-- ζ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ --	Dactylic.
3	-- ζ υ υ --	Iambic.
4	ζ υ υ υ ζ υ υ υ -- ζ υ υ υ -- υ	Dactylic.
5	ζ υ υ υ -- υ υ --	Id.
6	-- ζ -- υ ζ --	Molossus and Bacchius.
7	-- ζ -- υ ζ	Id.
8	-- ζ υ ζ -- υ ζ υ υ --	Antispastic.
9	υ ζ υ υ -- υ ζ υ υ --	Iamb. penth. doubl.
10	υ ζ υ υ -- υ ζ υ υ --	Id.
11	υ ζ υ υ υ --	Iamb. tripod.
12	υ υ ζ υ υ υ υ ζ υ	Glyconic.
13	υ υ ζ υ υ υ	Id.

1. The reading appears uncertain. If correct, a Choriambus is subjoined to a Glyconic verse.

4. The verse appears to be divided by a catalectic syllable. But the readings are too uncertain throughout the passage to supply more than a conjectural arrangement of the metre.

633 – 646.

1 ὦ ναύλοχα καὶ πετραῖα
 θερμὰ λουτρὰ καὶ πάγους
 Οὔτας παραναιετάοντες, οἳ τε μέσσαν
 Μηλίδα πὰρ λίμναν
 χρυσαλακάτου τ' ἀκτὰν κόρας,
 ἔνθ' Ἑλλάνων ἀγοραὶ

7 Πυλάτιδες κλέονται.

1 ὁ καλλιβόας τάχ' ὑμῖν
 αὐλὸς οὐκ ἀναρσίαν
 ἀχῶν καναχὰν ἐπάνεισιν, ἀλλὰ θείας
 ἀντίλυρον μούσας.

ὁ γὰρ Διὸς Ἀλκμήνας κόρος
 σεύεται πάσας ἀρετᾶς

7 λάφυρ' ἔχων ἐπ' οἴκουσ.

1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Glyconic.
2		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Trochaic.
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dactylico-Trochaic.
4		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Choriambic.
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Glyconic.
6	---	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Id.
7		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Iambic.

647—662.

1 ὄν ἀπόπτολιν εἴχομεν
 παντᾶ δυοκαιδεκάμηνον ἀμμένουσαι
 χρόνον πελάγιον ἴδριες οὐδέν·
 αἰ δέ οἱ φίλα δάμαρ τάλαινα,

5 δυστάλαινα καρδίαν,
 πάγκλαυτος αἰὲν ὄλλυτο·

- πλευρὰ προστακέντος ἰοῦ,
 ὃν τέκετο Θάνατος, ἔτεκε δ' αἰόλος δράκων,
 5 πῶς ὄδ' ἂν ἀέλιον ἕτερον ἢ τανῦν ἴδοι,
 δεινοτάτῳ μὲν ὕδρας
 προστετακὼς
 φάσματι; μελαγχαίτα τ'
 ἄμμυγὰ νιν αἰκίζει
 10 † [Νέσσου θ'] ὑπο φοῖνια δολόμυθα κέντρ' ἐπιζέσαντα.

1	υ ὀ ὀ — — ὀ υ υ υ — —	Troch. Dact. with anacr.
2	— ὀ υ υ υ υ — —	Dactylic.
3	ὀ — — υ — —	Troch. dim.
4	υ υ υ υ υ υ υ — — υ ὀ υ —	Iamb. trim.
5	— ὀ υ υ υ υ υ υ — — υ ὀ υ —	Id.
6	ὀ υ υ υ υ — —	Logæedic.
7	ὀ υ — —	Troch.
8	— ὀ υ — ὀ — —	Ischiorrhogic.
9	— ὀ υ — ὀ — —	Id.
10		Reading uncertain.

6. 7. might be scanned as a single Logæedic verse, but the final syllable in the third foot being long in the antistrophe proves that either they are distinct verses, or are combined in one as a Logæedic and Trochaic. They are thus arranged by Wunder, on El. 477. Consp. Metr. Soph. p. 18.

10. The reading of these verses is corrupt, both in strophe and antistrophe. The verse appears to end with an Iambic series υ ὀ υ — υ ὀ —.

841—862.

- 1 ὦν ἄδ' ἂ τλάμων ἄοκνον
 μεγάλην προσορώσα δόμοισι βλάβαν νέων
 αἰσούντων γάμων
 τὰ μὲν οὔτι προσέβαλε, τὰ δ' ἀπ' ἀλλόθρου
 5 γμώμας μολόντ' ὀλεθρίαῖσι συναλλαγαῖς,
 ἦπου ὀλοὰ στένει,
 ἦπου ἀδινῶν χλωρὰν
 τέγγει δακρύων ἄχραν.
 ἂ δ' ἐρχομένα

- μοῖρα προφαίνει δολίαν
 11 καὶ μεγάλην ἄταν.
 1 ἔρρωγεν παγὰ δακρύων,
 κέχυται νόσος, ὧ πόποι, οἶον ἀναρσίων
 οὔπω ἀγκαλειτὸν
 Ἴρακλέους ἐπέμολε πάθος οἰκτίσαι.
 5 ἰὼ κελαινὰ λόγχα προμάχου δορός,
 ἂ τότε θοὰν νύμφαν
 ἄγαγες ἀπ' αἰπεινᾶς
 τάνδ' Οἰθαλίας αἰχμᾶ ·
 ἂ δ' ἀμφίπολος
 Κύπρις ἀναυδος φανερά
 11 τῶνδ' ἐφάνη πράκτωρ.

1	— — — — — — — — — —	Choriambic.
2	— — — — — — — — — —	Dactylico-Troch. with base.
3. 4		Reading uncertain.
5	— — — — — — — — — —	Glycon. with Iamb. dip. pref.
6	— — — — — — — — — —	Ischiorrhogic.
7	— — — — — — — — — —	Id.
8	— — — — — — — — — —	Glyconic.
9	— — — — — — — — — —	Choriambic.
10	— — — — — — — — — —	Id.
11	— — — — — — — — — —	Id.

1. I have retained the MSS. readings throughout: in so corrupt a passage emendation appears useless.

3. 4. The words τὰ μὲν οὔτι in v. 4. ought perhaps to be connected with v. 3. The next verse will then be Trochaic, — — — — — — — — — —. In v. 5. an Iambic syzygy is prefixed, as in Aj. 599, 600. In this instance a Tribach answers as a base to a Spondee in the antistrophe.

879—895.

- 1 σχετλιώτατα πρὸς γε πράξιν. εἰπὲ τῷ μόρφ,
 γύναι, ξυντρέχει.
 † αὐτὴν διηίστωσε. τίς θυμός, ἢ τίνες
 νόσοι τάνδ' αἰχμᾶ
 5 βέλεος κακοῦ ξυνεῖλε †; πῶς ἐμήσατο

- πρὸς θανάτῳ θάνατον
 ἀνύσασα μόνα ;
 στονόεντος ἐν τομῇ σιδάρου.
 ἐπείδες, ὦ μάταιε, τήνδε τὴν ὕβριν ;
 10 ἐπείδου, ὡς δὴ πλησία παραστάτις.
 τίς ἦν ; πῶς ; φέρ' εἰπέ.
 αὐτὴ πρὸς αἰνῆς χειροποιεῖται τάδε.
 τί φωνεῖς ; σαφηνῆ.
 † ἔτεκεν ἔτεκεν μεγάλην
 ἅ νέορτος ἄδε νύμφα
 16 δόμοισι τοῖσδ' Ἑρινύν.

1		Reading uncertain.
2	υ' / υ' υ' -	Dochm.
3		Reading uncertain.
4	υ' / υ' - -	Dochm.
5		Reading uncertain.
6	/ υ' υ' - υ' υ' -	Dactylic.
7	υ' υ' / υ' υ' -	Anapæstic.
8	υ' υ' / υ' - υ' / υ' - -	Iamb.
9		Iamb. trim.
10		Id.
11	υ' / - υ' / -	Bacchiac dim.
12		Iamb. trim.
13	υ' / - υ' / -	Bacchiac dim.
14		Reading uncertain.
15	/ υ' υ' υ' / υ' - -	Trochaic.
16	υ' / υ' - υ' / -	Iamb.

1. 3. 5. These lines appear to be Iambic trimeters, but the readings are doubtful.

947—952.

- 1 πότερα πότερ' ἄρ' ἐπιστένω,
 πότερα τέλεα περαιτέρω,
 3 δύσκριτ' ἔμοιγε δυστάνω.
 1 τάδε μὲν ἔχομεν ὄραν δόμοις,
 τάδε δὲ μένομεν ἐπ' ἐλπίσιν·
 3 κοινὰ δ' ἔχειν τε καὶ μέλλειν.

1005—1043.

ἐ ἔ.

- 1 ἐᾶτέ μ', ἐᾶτέ με δύσμορον εὐνάσαι,
 ἐᾶθ' ὕστατον εὐνάσαι.
 πᾶ μου ψαύεις; ποῖ κλίνεις;
 ἀπολεῖς μ', ἀπολεῖς.
- 5 ἀνατέτροφας ὅ τι καὶ μύσαι.

1009—1013. Dactyl. hexameter.

ἐ ἔ.

- 6 οὐδ' ἀπαράξαι κρᾶτα βίου θέλει
 μολῶν τοῦ στυγεροῦ; φεῦ φεῦ.
 1018—1022. Dactyl. hexameter
- ὦ παῖ, ποῦ ποτ' εἶ;
 τᾶδέ με τᾶδέ με πρόσλαβε κουφίσας.

ἐ ἔ.

- 10 ἰὼ ἰὼ δαῖμον.

θρώσκει δ' αὖ, θρώσκει δειλαία
 διολοῦσ' ἡμᾶς
 ἀποτίβατος ἀγρία νόσος.

1031—1040. Dactyl. hexameter.

ὦ Διὸς αὐθαίμων,
 εὐνασον εὐνασον ἄκνυπτα μόρω

- 16 τὸν μέλεον φθίσας.

1	/ v v - v v - v v / v -	Dactylico-Trochaic.
2	v - / v v - v /	Glyconic.
3	/ - - - / -	Anap. Spond.
4	v / v v -	Anap.
5	v / v v v v - v / v -	Iamb. dim.
6	/ v v - - - v v / v -	Dactylico-Trochaic.
7	v - / v v - /	Glyconic.
8	/ / v -	Dochmius.
9	/ v v - v v - v v / v -	Dactylico-Trochaic.
10	v / v / - -	Dochmius.
11	- / - - - / - -	Anap. Spond.
12	v v / - -	Anap.
13	v / v v v v - v / v -	Iamb. dim.
14	- / v / - -	Dochmius.

4	- ˘ ˘ - - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ - -	Trochaico-Dactylic with anacr.
5	- ˘ ˘ - - ˘ ˘ - - ˘ ˘ -	Trochaic with anacr.
6	˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ -	Dactyl.
7	- ˘ ˘ - - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ -	Trochaico-Dactylic with anacr.
8	- ˘ ˘ - - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ -	Id.
9	- ˘ ˘ - - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ -	Id.
10	˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ -	Troch. Dact.

194—200.

- 1 ἄλλ' ἄνα ἐξ ἐδράνων, ὅπου μακράϊωνι
στηρίζει ποτὲ τᾶδ' ἀγωνίῳ σχολᾶ
ἄταν οὐρανίαν φλέγων.
ἔχθρῶν δ' ὕβρις ᾧδ' ἀτάρβητα
ὀρμᾶται ἐν εὐανέμοις βάσσαις,
πάντων καγχάζοντων γλώσσαις
7 βαρυάλγητ'· ἔμοι δ' ἄχος ἔστακεν.

201—220. Anapæsts.

1	˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ -	Dactyl. and Ischiorrhogic.
2	˘ - - ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ -	Id.
3	- - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘	Glyconic.

4 5. 6. 7. The reading of these verses is quite uncertain.

221—256.

- 1 οἶαν ἐδήλωσας ἀνδρὸς
αἴθοπος ἀγγελίαν
ἄτλατον οὐδὲ φευκτάν,
τῶν μεγάλων Δαναῶν ὑπο κληζομέναν,
5 τὰν ὃ μέγας μῦθος ἀέξει.
οἴμοι, φοβοῦμαι τὸ προσέρπον. περίφαντος ἀνὴρ
θανεῖται, παραπλήκτω χερὶ συγκατακτὰς
8 κελαινοῖς ξίφεσιν βοτὰ καὶ βοτῆρας ἵππονώμας.

233—244. Anapæsts.

- 1 ὥρα τιν' ἤδη κᾶρα κα-
λύμμασι κρυψάμενον

- ποδοῖν κλοπὰν ἀρέσθαι,
 ἢ θοὸν εἰρεσίας ζυγὸν ἐζόμενον
 5 ποντοπόρῳ ναὶ μεθεῖναι.
 τοίας ἐρέσσουσιν ἀπειλὰς δικρατεῖς Ἀτρεΐδαι
 καθ' ἡμῶν· πεφόβημαι λιθόλευστον Ἄρη
 8 ξυναλγεῖν μετὰ τοῦδε τυπεῖς, τὸν αἰσ' ἄπλατος ἴσχει.

257—264. Anapaests.

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | -- ˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ -- ˘ | Iambico-Trochaic. |
| 2 | ˘ ˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ -- | Dactylic. |
| 3 | ˘ ˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ -- | Iambic. |
| 4 | ˘ ˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ -- | Dactylic. |
| 5 | ˘ ˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ ˘ -- | Choriambic. |
| 6 | -- ˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ -- | Id. |
| 7 | ˘ -- ˘ ˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ -- | Id. |
| 8 | ˘ -- ˘ ˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ ˘ -- | Dactylico-Trochaic with
Iamb. base. |

348—361.

- 1 ἰὼ φίλοι ναυβάται, μόνοι ἐμῶν φίλων
 μόνοι ἔτ' ἐμμένοντες ὀρθῶ νόμφ,
 ἴδεσθέ μ' οἷον ἄρτι κῦμα φοινίας ὑπὸ ζάλῃς
 4 ἀμφίδρομον κυκλεῖται.
 1 ἰὼ γένος ναῦας ἀρωγὸν τέχνας,
 ἄλιον ὅς ἐπέβας ἐλίσσων πλάταν,
 σέ τοι σέ τοι μόνου δέδορκα ποιμένων ἐπαρκέσοντ'·
 4 ἀλλά με συνδάϊξον.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ -- | Iamb. and Doehm. dim. |
| 2 | ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ -- | Id. |
| 3 | ˘ ˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ ˘ -- | Iamb. tetram. |
| 4 | ˘ ˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ -- | Logædic. |

364—393.

- 1 ὄρᾳς τὸν θρασύν, τὸν εὐκάρδιον,
 τὸν ἐν δαίτοις ἄτρεστον μάχαις,
 ἐν ἀφόβοις με θηρσὶ δεινὸν χέρας ;

ὄμου πέλας †, μωραῖς δ' ἄγραις προσκείμεθα,
πᾶς δὲ στρατὸς δίπαλτος ἄν με

14 χειρὶ φονεύοι.

1 ἰὼ πόροι ἀλῖρροθοι

πάραλά τ' ἄντρα καὶ νέμος ἐπάκτιον,
πολὺν πολὺν με δαρὸν τε δὴ

κατείχετ' ἀμφὶ Τροίαν χρόνον· ἀλλ' οὐκ ἔτι μ', οὐκ

5 ἔτ' ἀμπνοὰς ἔχοντα. τοῦτό τις φρονῶν ἴστω.

ὦ Σκαμάνδριοι

γείτονες ῥοαί,

εὐφρονες Ἀργείοις,

οὐκ ἔτ' ἄνδρα μὴ

10 τόνδ' ἴδητ', ἔπος

ἔξερω μέγ', οἷον οὔτινα

Τροία στρατοῦ δέρχθη χθονὸς μολόντ' ἀπὸ

Ἑλλανίδος· τανῦν δ' ἄτιμος

14 ὦδε πρόκειμαι.

1 ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘

Dochm. with Iambus pref.

2 ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘

Dochm. dim.

3 ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘

Iamb. dip. and Dochmius.

4 ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘

Iamb. trip. and Choriambic.

5 ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘

Iamb. trim. with Spondee.

6 ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘

Trochaic.

7 ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘

Id.

8 ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘

Dochmius.

9 ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘

Trochaic.

10 ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘

Id.

11 ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘

Troch.

12

Iamb. trim.

13 ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘

Iamb.

14 ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘

Choriamb.

3. The Dochmius has a short final syllable. Cf. Eur. Alc. 121. 130., where the same is repeated in the antistr.

8. Reading uncertain in strophe: a word is required of the form

˘ ˘ ˘

11. Reading uncertain in strophe. As a conjecture we might suggest τὰδ' ὡς ὄραν πέλει.

596—621.

- 1 ὦ κλεινὰ Σαλαμίς, σὺ μὲν που
ναίεις ἀλίπλακτος, εὐδαίμων,
πᾶσιν περίφαντος αἰεΐ·
ἐγὼ δ' ὁ τλάμων παλαιὸς ἀφ' οὗ χρόνος
- 5 Ἴδαϊα μίμνω λειμώνι' ἄποινα, μηνῶν
ἀνήριθμος αἰὲν εὐνόμα
χρόνῳ τρυχόμενος,
κακὰν ἐλπίδ' ἔχων
ἔτι μέ ποτ' ἀνύσειν
- 10 τὸν ἀπότροπον αἰδηλὸν "Αἰδαν.
- 1 καί μοι δυσθεράπευτος Αἴας
ξύνεστιν ἔφεδρος, ὦμοι μοι,
Θεῖα μανία ξύναυλος·
ὄν ἐξεπέμψω πρὶν δὴ ποτε Θουρίῳ
- 5 κρατοῦντ' ἐν "Αρει· νῦν δ' αὖ φρενὸς οἰοβώτας
φίλοις μέγα πένθος εὖρηται.
τὰ πρὶν δ' ἔργα χεροῖν
μεγίστας ἀρετᾶς
ἄφιλα παρ' ἀφίλοις
- 10 ἔπεσ' ἔπεσε μελέοις Ἀτρεΐδαϊς.

1	-- ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ --	Glyconic.
2	-- ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ --	Id.
3	-- ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ --	Id.
4	˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘	Iamb. dipod. and Glyconic.
5	-- ˘ ˘ -- -- ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ --	Id.
6	˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ --	Glyconic.
7	˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ --	Id.
8	˘ ˘ -- ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ --	Id.
9	˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ --	Dochmius.
10	˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ --	Antispastic.

622—645.

- 1 ἦ που παλαιᾷ μὲν ἔντροφος ἀμέρα,
λευκῷ δὲ γήρα μάτηρ νῦν ὅταν νοσοῦντα

- φρενομόρως ἀκούσῃ,
αἴλινον αἴλινον
- 5 οὐδ' οἰκτρᾶς γόον ὄρνιθος ἀηδοῦς
ἦσει δῦσμορος, ἀλλ' ὄξυτόνους μὲν ᾠδάς
θρηνήσει, χερόπλακτοι δ'
ἐν στέρνοισι πεσοῦνται
- 9 δοῦποι καὶ πολιᾶς ἄμυγμα χαίτας.
- 1 κρείσσων γὰρ Ἴδιδα κεύθων ὁ νοσῶν μάταν,
ὃς ἐκ πατρώας ἤκων γενεᾶς ἄριστος
πολυπόνων Ἀχαιῶν,
οὐκ ἔτι συντρόφοις
- 5 ὄργαις ἔμπεδος, ἀλλ' ἐκτὸς ὀμιλεῖ.
ὦ τλᾶμον πάτερ, οἶαν σε μένει πυθέσθαι
παιδὸς δῦσφορον ἄταν,
ἂν οὔπω τις ἔθρεψεν
- 9 αἰὼν Λιακιδᾶν ἄτερθε τοῦδε.

1	- ˘ ˘ - - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘	Iamb. dipod. and Glyconic.
2	- ˘ ˘ - - - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ ˘	Id.
3	˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ - -	Ithyphallic.
4	˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘	Dactylic.
5	- - ˘ ˘ - - ˘ ˘ ˘ - -	Choriambic.
6	- - ˘ ˘ - - ˘ ˘ ˘ - ˘ ˘ -	Id.
7	- - ˘ ˘ - - -	Glyconic.
8	- - ˘ ˘ - - -	Id.
9	- - ˘ ˘ - - ˘ ˘ - -	Id.

693—717.

- 1 ἔφριξ' ἔρωτι, περιχαρῆς δ' ἀνεπτάμαν.
ἰὼ ἰὼ Πᾶν Πᾶν,
ὦ Πᾶν Πᾶν ἀλίπλαγκτε Κυλ-
λανίας χιονοκτύπου
- 5 πετραίας ἀπὸ δειράδος φάνηθ', ὦ
θεῶν χοροποι' ἄναξ, ὅπως μοι
Νύσια Κνώσι' ὀρχήματ' αὐτοδαῆ ξυνὼν ἰάψεις.
νῦν γὰρ ἐμοὶ μέλει χορεῦσαι.

866—871.

1 πόνος πόνῳ πόνου φέρει.

πᾶ πᾶ

πᾶ γὰρ οὐκ ἔβαν ἐγώ;

κοῦδεις ἐπίσταται με συμμαθεῖν τόπος.

ἰδοῦ, ἰδοῦ,

6 δοῦπον αὖ κλύω τινά.

1 ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ Iamb. dim.

2 — ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ Iamb.

3 ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ Troch.

4 Iamb. trim.

5 ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ Iamb.

6 ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ Troch.

879—960.

1 τίς ἂν δῆτά μοι, τίς ἂν φιλοπόνων

ἄλιαδᾶν ἔχων ἀπνους ἄγρας,

ἢ τίς Ὀλυμπιάδων θεᾶν, ἢ ῥυτῶν

Βοσπορίων ποταμῶν, τὸν ὠμόθυμον

5 εἴ ποθι πλαζόμενον λεύσσων

ἀπύοι; σχέτλια γὰρ

ἐμέ γε τὸν μακρῶν ἀλάταν πόνων

οὐρίφῃ μὴ πελάσαι δρόμῳ,

ἀλλ' ἀμενηνὸν ἄνδρα μὴ λεύσσειν ὄπου.

10 ὦμοι ἐμῶν νόστων·

ὦμοι, κατέπεφνες, ἄναξ, *

τόνδε συνναύταν, ὦ τάλας·

ὦ ταλαῖφρον γύναι.

ὦμοι ἐμᾶς ἄτας, οἶος ἄρ' αἰμάχθης,

15 ἄφρακτος φίλων·

ἐγὼ δ' ὁ πάντα κωφός, ὁ πάντ' αἰδρῖς,

κατημέλησα. πᾶ πᾶ

κεῖται ὁ δυστράπελος,

19 δυσώνυμος Αἴας;

- 6 *τέρψιν ἰαύειν.*
ἔρώτων δ' ἔρώτων ἀπέπαυσεν, ὦμοι.
κεῖμαι δ' ἀμέριμνος οὕτως,
ἀεὶ πυκιναῖς δρόσοις
τεγγόμενος κόμας,
- 11 *λυγρᾶς μνήματα Τροίας.*
- 1 *καὶ πρὶν μὲν * ἐννυχίου*
δείματος ἦν μοι προβολὰ
καὶ βελέων θούριος Αἴας,
νῦν δ' οὗτος ἀνεῖται στρυγερῶ
δαίμονι. τίς μοι, τίς ἔτ' οὖν
- 6 *τέρψις ἐπέσται;*
γενοίμαν ἴν' ὑλάεν ἔπεστι πόντου
πρόβλημ' ἀλίκλυστον, ἄκραν
ὑπὸ πλάκα Σουνίου,
τὰς ἱερὰς ὄπως
- 11 *προσείποιμεν Ἀθήνας.*

1	υ̇	ι̇	υ̇	-	ι̇	υ̇	υ̇	-	Choriambic.
2		ι̇	υ̇	υ̇	-	ι̇	υ̇	υ̇	
3		ι̇	υ̇	υ̇	-	ι̇	υ̇	υ̇	-
4	-	ι̇	υ̇	υ̇	-	ι̇	υ̇	υ̇	-
5		ι̇	υ̇	υ̇	-	ι̇	υ̇	υ̇	-
6		ι̇	υ̇	υ̇	-	-			
7	υ̇	ι̇	-	υ̇	-	ι̇	υ̇	υ̇	ι̇
8		-	ι̇	υ̇	υ̇	-	υ̇	ι̇	-
9		υ̇	ι̇	υ̇	υ̇	-	υ̇	ι̇	
10			ι̇	υ̇	υ̇	-	υ̇	-	
11		υ̇	-	ι̇	υ̇	υ̇	-	-	

1. antistr. Reading defective by a syllable

1402—1420. Anapæsts.

PHILOCTETES.

135—158.

- 1 τί χρὴ τί χρὴ με, δέσποτ', ἐν ξένα ξένου
 στέγειν; ἢ τί λέγειν πρὸς ἄνδρ' ὑπόπταν;
 φράζε μοι. τέχνα γὰρ
 τέχνας ἐτέρας προὔχει
- 5 καὶ γνώμα παρ' ὄτω τὸ θείου
 Διὸς σκῆπτρον ἀνάσσεται.
 σὲ δ', ὦ τέκνον, τόδ' ἐλήλυθεν
 πᾶν κράτος ὠγύγιον· τό μοι ἔννεπε
- 9 τί σοι χρεῶν ὑπουργεῖν.

144—149. Anapaests.

- 1 μέλον πάλαι μέλημά μοι λέγεις, ἄναξ,
 φρουρεῖν ὄμμ' ἐπὶ σῶ μάλιστα καιρῶ·
 νῦν δέ μοι λέγ' αὐλᾶς
 ποίας ἔνεδρος ναίει
- 5 καὶ χῶρον τίν' ἔχει. τὸ γάρ μοι
 μαθεῖν οὐκ ἀποκαίριον,
 μὴ προσπεσὼν με λάθη ποθέν.
 τίς τόπος, ἢ τίς ἔδρα, τίν' ἔχει στίβον,
- 9 ἔναυλον, ἢ θυραῖον;

159—168. Anapaests.

1		Iamb. trim
2	υ - ζ υ υ - υ ζ υ - -	Choriambic.
3	ζ υ - υ - -	Ithyphallic.
4	υ ζ υ υ - - ζ	Glyconic.
5	- - ζ υ υ - υ ζ -	Id.
6	υ - ζ υ υ - υ ζ	Id.
7	υ - - ζ υ υ - υ ζ	Id.
8	ζ υ υ - υ υ - υ υ - υ υ	Dactylic tetram.
9	υ ζ υ υ - υ ζ -	Iamb.

7. If this reading is correct, the base υ - υ in the strophe answers to one of the form - - υ in the antistrophe.

169—190.

- 1 οἰκτεῖρω νιν ἔγωγ', ὄπως,
 μή του κηδομένου βροτῶν
 μηδὲ σύντροφον ὄμι' ἔχων,
 δύστανος, μόνος ἀεῖ,
 νοσεῖ μὲν νόσον ἀγρίαν,
- 6 ἀλύει δ' ἐπὶ παντί τῳ
 χρεῖας ἴσταμένῳ. πῶς ποτε πῶς
 δύσμορος ἀντέχει;
 ὦ παλάμαι θνητῶν,
 ὦ δύστανα γένη βροτῶν,
- 11 οἷς μὴ μέτριος αἰὼν.
- 1 οὗτος πρωτογόνων ἴσως
 οἴκων οὐδενὸς ὕστερος,
 πάντων ἄμμορος ἐν βίῳ
 κεῖται μόνος ἀπ' ἄλλων
 στικτῶν ἢ λασίων μετὰ
- 6 θηρῶν, ἐν τ' ὀδύναϊς ὀμοῦ
 λιμῶ τ' οἰκτρὸς, ἀνήκεστα μερι-
 μνήματ' ἔχων· †βαρεῖ-
 α δ' ἀθυρόστομος
 ἀχὼ τηλεφανῆς πικρᾶς
- 11 οἰμωγᾶς ὑπ' ὀχεῖται.

191—200. Anapæsts.

1	-- ˘ ˘ ˘	˘ ˘ ˘	Glyconic.
2	-- ˘ ˘ ˘	˘ ˘ ˘	Id.
3	˘ ˘ ˘	˘ ˘ ˘	Id.
4	-- ˘ ˘ ˘	˘ ˘ ˘	Id.
5	˘ ˘ ˘	˘ ˘ ˘	Id.
6	˘ ˘ ˘	˘ ˘ ˘	Id.
7	-- ˘ ˘ ˘	˘ ˘ ˘ ˘	Choriambic.
8	˘ ˘ ˘	˘ ˘ ˘	Glyconic.
9	˘ ˘ ˘	˘ ˘ ˘	Id.
10	-- ˘ ˘ ˘	˘ ˘ ˘	Id.
11	-- ˘ ˘ ˘	˘ ˘ ˘	Id.

8. 9. βαρεῖα in antistrophe is corrupt; a long syllable is required

at the beginning of v. 9., which, no doubt, is the article $\acute{\alpha}$. Possibly a verb, e. g. $\beta\omicron\tilde{\alpha}$ or $\beta\rho\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\iota$, has been lost, which ought to be restored, and connected with the preceding sentence. In v. 9. the penultimate syllable does not correspond with the strophe. Hermann, *El. Doctr. Metr. lib. II. cap. XXI. 8.*, corrects $\acute{\alpha}\theta\upsilon\rho\acute{\omicron}\gamma\lambda\omega\sigma\sigma\omicron\varsigma$. Seidler arranges the verses as Dochmiacs. Boeckh corrects $\beta\rho\omicron\tilde{\omega}\nu$ for $\theta\rho\eta\tilde{\omega}\nu$ in the strophe. Vide p. 92.

201—218.

- 1 εὔστομ' ἔχε, παῖ. τί τόδε ;
 προῦφάνη κτύπος,
 φωτὸς σύντροφος ὡς τειρομένου του,
 ἦπου τῆδ' ἢ τῆδε τύπων.
- 5 βάλλει βάλλει μ' ἐτύμα φθογγά
 του, στίβου κατ' ἀνάγκαν
 ἔρποντος, οὐδέ με λάθει
- 8 βαρεία τηλόθεν αὐδὰ τρυσάνωρ· διάσημα γὰρ θρηνεῖ.
- 1 ἀλλ' ἔχε, τέκνον λέγ' ὅ τι.
 φροντίδας νέας·
 ὡς οὐκ ἔξεδρος, ἀλλ' ἔντοπος ἀνήρ.
 οὐ μολπὰν σύριγγος ἔχων.
- 5 ὡς ποιμὴν ἀγροβότας, ἀλλ' ἦ
 που πταίων ὑπ' ἀνάγκας
 βοᾷ τηλωπὸν ἰωάν,
- 8 ἦ ναὸς ἄξενον ἀνγάζων ὄρμον· προβοᾷ τι γὰρ δεινόν.

1	ζ υ υ υ ζ υ υ υ	Pæonic dimeter.
2	ζ υ υ υ -	Trochaic.
3	-- ζ υ υ υ ζ υ υ - -	Choriamb.
4	- ζ ζ - ζ υ υ -	Glycon.
5	- - - ζ υ υ - - ζ	Id.
6	- υ ζ υ υ - -	Id.
7	- - - ζ υ υ - -	Id.
8	υ υ υ ζ υ υ - - ζ - ζ υ υ υ υ ζ ζ -	Id.

391—402.

- 1 ὄρεστέρα παμβῶτι Γᾶ,
 μήτηρ αὐτοῦ Διός,

ἂ τὸν μέγαν Πακτωλὸν εὐχρυσον νέμεις,
 σὲ κάκει, μάτερ πότνι', ἐπηυδάμαν,
 5 ὄτ' ἐς τόνδ' Ἀτρείδαν ὕβρις πᾶσ' ἐχώρει,
 ὄτε τὰ πάτρια τεύχεα παρεδίδοσαν,
 ἰὼ μάκαιρα ταυροκτόνων
 λεόντων ἔφεδρε, τῷ Λαρτίου
 9 σέβας ὑπέρτατον.

1 οἴκτειρ', ἄναξ· πολλῶν ἔλεξ-
 εν δυσόιστων πόνων
 ἄθλ', ὅσσα μηδεὶς τῶν ἐμῶν τύχοι φίλων.
 εἰ δὲ πικρούς, ἄναξ, ἔχθεις Ἀτρείδας,
 5 ἐγὼ μὲν, τὸ κείνων κακὸν τῷδε κέρδος
 μετατιθέμενος, ἔνθαπερ ἐπιμέμονεν,
 ἐπ' εὐστόλου ταχείας νεῶς
 πορεύσαιμ' ἂν ἐς δόμους, τὰν θεῶν
 9 νέμεσιν ἐκφυγῶν.

1	υ̇ ˘ υ̇ - - - ˘ υ̇ - -	Iamb. dim.
2	˘ υ̇ - - ˘ υ̇ - -	Cret. dim.
3		Iamb. trim.
4	υ̇ ˘ ˘ - - - ˘ υ̇ ˘ ˘ - -	Dochm. dim.
5	υ̇ ˘ - - υ̇ ˘ - - υ̇ ˘ - - υ̇ ˘ - -	Bacchiac tetram.
6	υ̇ ˘ υ̇ υ̇ υ̇ - - υ̇ ˘ υ̇ υ̇ υ̇ - -	Dochm. dim.
7	υ̇ ˘ υ̇ - - υ̇ ˘ ˘ υ̇ - -	Dochm. with Iamb. dip. pref.
8	υ̇ ˘ ˘ υ̇ - - υ̇ ˘ ˘ υ̇ - -	Dochm. dim.
9	υ̇ ˘ υ̇ ˘ υ̇ - -	Dochm.

6. On the short final syllable in the Dochmius at the end of a verse, see above, Aj. 397.

676—705.

1 λόγῳ μὲν ἐξήκουσ', ὅπῳπα δ' οὐ μάλα,
 τὸν πελάταν λέκτρων ποτὲ τῶν Διὸς
 † Ἰξίονα κατ' ἄμπυκα δὴ δρομάδα δέσμιον ὡς ἔβαλ' ὁ παγ-
 κρατῆς Κρόνου παῖς·
 ἄλλον δ' οὐτὶν' ἔγωγ' οἶδα κλύων οὐδ' ἐσιδῶν μοίρα
 5 τοῦδ' ἐχθίῳι συντυχόντα θνατῶν,
 ὅς οὔτ' ἔρξας τιν' οὔτε νοσφίσας,

- ἀλλ' ἴσος † ἐν ἴσοις ἀνὴρ
 † ὄλλυθ' ὦδ' ἀναξίως.
 † τόδε θαῦμ' ἔχει με,
 πῶς ποτε πῶς ποτ' ἀμφιπλήκτων ῥοθίων μόνος κλύων,
 11 πῶς ἄρα πανδάκρυτον οὔτω βιοτὰν κατέσχευ·
 1 ἦν' αὐτὸς ἦν, πρόσουρον οὐκ ἔχων βάσιν,
 οὐδέ τιν' ἐγγώρων κακογείτονα
 † παρ' ᾧ στόνον ἀντίτυπον βαρυβρῶτ' ἀποκλαύσειεν αἵματη-
 ρόν.
 † οὐδ' ὄς τὰν θερμοτάταν αἰμάδα κηκιομέναν ἐλκέων
 5 ἐνθήρου ποδὸς ἠπίοισι φύλλοις
 κατευνάσειεν, εἴ τις ἐμπέσοι,
 φορβάδος ἐκ γαίας ἐλών·
 εἶρπε γὰρ ἄλλοτ' ἄλλα,
 τότ' ἂν εἰλυόμενος,
 παῖς ἄτερ ὡς φίλας τιθήνας, ὅθεν εὐμάρει' ὑπάρ-
 11 χοι πόρου, ἀνικ' ἐξανείη δακέθυμος ἅτα.

1		Iamb. trim.
2	ζυυ -- -υυ -υυ	Dactyl. tetram.
3		Reading uncertain.
4	-- ζυυ- ζυυ- ζυυυ- -ζυ	Choriamb.
5	-- ζυυ- υζυ--	Id.
6	υζυ- υζυυ-	Antispastic.
7	ζυυ- υζυ-	Choriambic.
8 9	ζυυ- υζυ ζυυ- ζυυ- -ζυ	Id.
10	ζυυ- υζυ- ζυυ- υζυ-	Id.
11	ζυυ- υζυ- ζυυ- υζυ	Id.

3. Reading corrupt in strophe and antistrophe.

4. Reading redundant by a syllable in the antistrophe.

7. Reading corrupt in strophe: for ἐν a long syllable is required.

8. 9. These verses should be read as one, and scanned as above.

In the former part of the verse Wunder corrects ὠλέκεθ' for ὄλλυθ', which violates the metre. Erfurdt also corrects ἀτίμως for ἀναξίως. Possibly ἀνοίκτως would come nearer the true reading. In the latter part of the verse Hermann proposes τόδε δ' αὖ θαῦμά μ' ἔχει.

706—729.

- 1 οὐ φορβὰν ἱεῖας γᾶς σπόρον, οὐκ ἄλλων
 αἴρων τῶν νεμόμεσθ' ἀνέρες ἀλφησταί,
 πλὴν ἐξ ὠκυβόλων εἴ ποτε τόξων
 πτανοῖς ἰοῖς ἀνύσειε γαστρὶ φορβάν.
- 5 ὦ μελέα ψυχά,
 ὅς μῆδ' οἴνουχύτου πώματος ἤσθη δεκέτει χρόνῳ,
 λεύσσω δ' εἵπου γνοίη στατὸν εἰς ὕδωρ,
- 8 ἀεὶ προσενώμα.
- 1 νῦν δ' ἀνδρῶν ἀγαθῶν παιδὸς ὑπαντήσας
 εὐδαίμων ἀνύσει καὶ μέγας ἐκ κείνων·
 ὅς νιν ποντοπόρῳ δούρατι, πλήθει
 πολλῶν μηνῶν, πατρίαν ἄγει πρὸς αὐλάν
- 5 Μηλιάδων νυμφᾶν,
 Σπερχειοῦ τε παρ' ὄχθας, ἕν' ὃ χάλκασπις ἀνὴρ θεοῖς
 πλάθει πᾶσιν, θείῳ πυρὶ παμφαής,
- 8 Οἴτας ὑπὲρ ὄχθων.

1	--	—	υ	υ	--	—	υ	υ	--	—	υ	υ	Choriambic.
2	--	—	υ	υ	--	—	υ	υ	--	—	υ	υ	Id.
3	--	—	υ	υ	--	—	υ	υ	--	—	υ	υ	Id. [prefixed
4	--	—	υ	υ	--	—	υ	υ	--	—	υ	υ	Id. with Molossus
5			—	υ	υ	--	—	υ	υ				Choriambic.
6	--	—	υ	υ	--	—	υ	υ	--	—	υ	υ	Id. [lossus pref.
7	--	—	υ	υ	--	—	υ	υ					Glyconic with Mo-
8			υ	υ	--	—	υ	υ					Glyconic.

7. The Molossus is prefixed to the Glyconic, as the Bacchius, in Aj. 1204., CEd. Col. 123.

827—854.

- 1 "Ἔπν' ὀδύνας ἀδαής, "Ἔπνε δ' ἀλγέων,
 εὐαῆς ἡμῖν ἔλθοις,
 εὐαίων εὐαίων, ὦναξ·
 ὄμμασι δ' ἀντίσχοις
 τάνδ' αἴγλαν, ἃ τέταται τανῦν.
- 5 ἴθι ἴθι μοι παιών.

ὦ τέκνον, ὅρα ποῦ στάσει,
 ποῖ δὲ βάσει, πῶς δέ μοι τάντεῦθεν
 φροντίδος. ὀρᾶς ἤδη.
 πρὸς τί μενούμεν πράσσειν;
 καιρός τοι πάντων γνώμαν ἴσχων

12 πολὺ τι, πολὺ παρὰ πόδα κρατὸς ἄρνηται.

1 ἀλλά, τέκνον, τάδε μὲν θεὸς ὄψεται·
 ὦν δ' ἂν κάμειβη μ' αὐθις,
 βαιάν μοι, βαιάν, ὦ τέκνον,
 πέμπε λόγων φάμαν·
 ὡς πάντων ἐν νόσῳ εὐδρακῆς

6 ὕπνος αὐπνος λεύσσειν.
 ἀλλ' ὅτι δύνα μάκιστον
 κεῖνο λάθρα, κεῖνό μοι, * * *
 ἐξιδού, ὅ τι πράξεις.
 οἶσθα γὰρ ὦν αὐδῶμαι,
 εἰ ταύταν τούτων γνώμαν ἴσχεις,

12 μάλα τοι ἄπορα πυκινοῖς ἐνιδεῖν πάθη.

839—842. Dactyl. hexam. cat. in disyll.

1	´ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ´ ˘ ˘	Dactylico-trochaic.
2	˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘	Anap. Spond.
3	˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘	Id.
4	´ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘	Glyconic.
5	˘ ˘ ´ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘	Id.
6	˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘	Ischiorrhogic.
7		Reading uncertain.
8	´ ˘ ˘ ´ ˘ ˘ ´ ˘ ˘ ´ ˘ ˘	Trochaic.
9	˘ ˘ ˘ ´ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘	Ischiorrhogic.
10	˘ ˘ ˘ ´ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘	Id.
11	˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘	Molossi.
12	˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘	Dochm. dim.

This passage is very corrupt, and the metre necessarily doubtful.

Verses 2. 3. possibly are Spondiac Anapæsts, which are found in connexion with a verse like v. 1. in Trach. 1005. Verses 6. 9. 10. appear to be Ischiorrhogic, of the form which appears in Trach. 857. and other places.

Verse 7. belongs to no assignable form of metre. Verse 8. appears to be corrupt. In v. 12. Hermann has prefixed *πολύ τι*. If this is not correct the antistrophic verse is redundant. Verse 8. in antistrophe is defective.

855—864.

- 1 οὐρός τοι, τέκνον, οὐρος·
 ἀνὴρ δ' ἀνόμματος,
 οὐδ' ἔχων ἀρωγάν,
 ἐκτέταται νύχιος,
 5 ἀλεῆς ὕπνος ἐσθλός,
 οὐ χερρός, οὐ ποδός, οὐ τινος ἄρχων,
 ἀλλ' ὡς τίς σ' Ἀίδα παρακείμενος
 ὄρα. βλέπ' εἰ καίρια φθέγγει·
 τὸ δ' ἀλώσιμον ἐμᾶ φροντίδι, παῖ,
 10 πόνος ὁ μὴ φοβῶν κρᾶτιστος.

1	-- ˊ ˊ ˊ ˊ --	Glyconic.
2	-- ˊ ˊ ˊ ˊ --	Iambic.
3	ˊ ˊ ˊ ˊ --	Ithyphallic.
4	ˊ ˊ ˊ ˊ ˊ ˊ --	Dactylic.
5	ˊ ˊ ˊ ˊ --	Glyconic
6	ˊ ˊ ˊ ˊ ˊ ˊ ˊ ˊ --	Dactylic.
7	ˊ ˊ ˊ ˊ ˊ ˊ ˊ ˊ	Id.
8		Reading uncertain.
9		Id.
10	ˊ ˊ ˊ ˊ ˊ ˊ ˊ ˊ	Trochaic.

The whole of this passage is corrupt and doubtful. Verses 8. 9. do not admit of metrical arrangement. The other verses are scanned according to the reading, but seem to be corrupt.

1081—1121.

- 1 ὦ κοίλας πέτρας γύαλον
 θερμὸν καὶ παγετώδες, ὡς σ'
 οὐκ ἔμελλον ἄρ', ὦ τάλας,
 λείψειν οὐδέποτ', ἀλλὰ μοι

- 5 καὶ θνήσκοντι συνοίσει.
 ὦμοι μοί μοι.
 ὦ πληρέστατον αὔλιον
 λύπας τῆς ἀπ' ἐμοῦ τίλαν,
 τίπτ' αὖ μοι τὸ κατ' ἡμαρ
 10 ἔσται; τοῦ ποτε τεύξομαι
 σιτονόμου μέλεος πόθεν ἐλπίδος;
 † ἴθ' αἰθέρος ἄνω
 πτωκάδες ὀξύτονου διὰ πνεύματος
 ἔλωσί μ'. οὐκ ἔτ' ἴσχω.
- 15 † σύ τοι σύ τοι κατηξίωσας,
 ὦ βαρύποτμ', οὐκ ἄλλοθεν
 ἔχει τύχα τᾶδ' ἀπὸ μείζονος,
 εὐτέ γε παρὸν φρονῆσαι
 19 τοῦ λήθονος δαίμονος εἴλου τὸ κάκιον ἐλεῖν. †
- 1 ὦ τλάμων τλάμων ἄρ' ἐγὼ
 καὶ μόχθῳ λωβατός, ὃς ἤ-
 δη μετ' οὐδενὸς ὕστερον
 ἀνδρῶν εἰσοπίσω τάλας
- 5 ναίων ἐνθάδ' ὀλοῦμαι,
 αἰαῖ αἰαῖ,
 οὐ φορβὰν ἔτι προσφέρων,
 οὐ πτανῶν ἀπ' ἐμῶν ὄπλων
 κραταιαῖς μετὰ χερσίν
- 10 ἴσχων· ἀλλὰ μοι ἄσκοπα
 κρυπτά τ' ἔπη δολερᾶς ὑπέδν φρενός·
 ἰδοίμαν δέ νιν,
 τὸν τᾶδε μησάμενον, τὸν ἴσον χρόνον
 ἐμὰς λαχόντ' ἀνίας.
- 15 † πτότμος σε δαιμόνων τᾶδ',
 οὐδὲ σέ γε δόλος ἔσχ'
 ὑπὸ χειρὸς ἐμᾶς. στυγεράν
 ἔχε δύσποτμον
 ἄρὰν ἄρὰν ἐπ' ἄλλοις. †
- 19 καὶ γὰρ ἐμοὶ τοῦτο μέλει, μή φιλότητ' ἀπόσῃ.

1 - - - - - - - - -

2 - - - - - - - - -

Glyconic.

Id.

3	- ∪ √ ∪ ∪ - ∪ √	Id.
4	-- √ ∪ ∪ - ∪ √	Id.
5	-- √ ∪ ∪ - -	Id.
6	- √ √ -	Antispast.
7	-- √ ∪ ∪ - ∪ √	Glyconic.
8	-- √ ∪ ∪ - ∪ √	Id.
9	-- √ ∪ ∪ - -	Id.
10	-- √ ∪ ∪ - ∪ √	Id.
11	√ ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪	Dactylic tetram.
12	∪ √ √ ∪ -	Doctm.
13	√ ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪	Dactylic tetram.
14	∪ √ ∪ - ∪ √ -	Iamb.
15	∪ √ ∪ - ∪ √ ∪ - -	Reading uncertain.
16	√ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ -	Id.
17	√ ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪	Id.
18	- √ ∪ ∪ - ∪ √ -	Iamb.
19	- √ ∪ - √ ∪ ∪ - √ ∪ ∪ - ∪ √ -	Choriambic.

2. See p. 94.

9. *τίπτ'* is Bothe's reading for *τί ποτ'*. See pp. 17. 95.

12. Reading uncertain in strophe.

15—19. Reading uncertain both in strophe and antistrophe. Verses

15. 16. are corrupt. Erfurdt repeats *πότμος* in the antistrophe. *ἔσχ'* in antistrophe v. 16. belongs to v. 17.: *ἔσχ' ὑπὸ χειρὸς ἐμᾶς συγερὰν ἔχε*. The metres of vv. 15. 16. are uncertain. Verse 17., including the latter word of the preceding verse, appears to be a corrupt Dactylic tetrameter, followed by a dimeter, see p. 65. Dindorf prefixes *δύσποτμον* to verse 18. in the antistrophe, in place of the first *ἄράν*, which makes these verses agree. In v. 19. a Diambus answers to a Choriambus in the antistr.: see p. 83.

1123—1168.

- 1 οἶμοι μοι, καὶ πόν πολιάς
 πόντου Διὸς ἐφήμενος,
 γελᾶ μου, χερὶ πάλλων
 τὰν ἐμὰν μελέου τροφάν,
 5 τὰν οὐδεὶς ποτ' ἐβάστασεν.
 ὦ τόξον φίλον, ὦ φίλων
 χειρῶν ἐκβεβιασμένον,
 ἦ που ἔλειψον ὄρας, φρένας εἶ τινας

ἔχεις, τὸν Ἡράκλειον

10 * * * ὦδέ σοι

οὐκ ἔτι χρησόμενον τὸ μεθύστερον,

* ἀλλ' ἐν μεταλλαγῇ

πολυμηχάνου ἀνδρὸς ἐρέσσει,

ὁρῶν μὲν αἰσχρὰς ἀπάτας,

15 στυγνὸν τε φῶτ' ἐχθοδοπὸν
 μυρὶ' ἀπ' αἰσχυρῶν ἀνατέλλουθ', ὅσ' ἐφ' ἡμ-
 ἴν κἀκ' ἐμήσατ' * *

ἀνδρὸς τοι τὸ μὲν εὖ δίκαιον εἰπεῖν·

εἰπόντος δὲ μὴ φθονεράν

20 ἐξῶσαι γλώσσας ὀδύναν.

κεῖνος δ' εἰς ἀπὸ πολλῶν

ταχθεὶς τῶνδ' ἐφημοσύνα

23 κοινὰν ἤνυσεν ἐς φίλους ἀρωγάν.

1 ὦ πταναὶ Δῆραι χαροπῶν τ'

ἔθνη Δηρῶν, οὓς ὄδ' ἔχει

χῶρος οὐρεσιβώτας,

φυγῇ μ' οὐκ ἔτ' ἀπ' αὐλίων

5 πελάτ'· οὐ γὰρ ἔχω χεροῖν

τὰν πρόσθεν βελέων ἀλκάν,

ὦ δύστανος ἐγὼ τανῦν,

ἀλλ' ἀνέδην (ὁ δὲ χῶρος ἐρύκεται

οὐκ ἔτι φοβητὸς ὑμῖν,)

10 ἔρπετε, νῦν καλὸν

ἀντίφονον κορέσαι στόμα πρὸς χάριν

ἐμᾶς σαρκὸς αἰόλας.

ἀπὸ γὰρ βίον αὐτίκα λείψω.

πόθεν γὰρ ἔσται βιωτά;

15 τίς ὦδ' ἐν αὔραις τρέφεται,

μηκέτι μηδενοῦ κρατύνων ὅσα πέμ-
 πει βιόδωρος αἶα;

πρὸς Θεῶν, εἴ τι σέβει ξένον, πέλασσον

εὐνοία πάσα πελάταν·

20 ἀλλὰ γινῶθ', εὖ γινῶθ' ὅτι σοὶ

κῆρα τάνδ' ἀποφεύγειν.

οἰκτρὰ γὰρ βόσκειν, ἀδαῆς δ'

23 ἔχειν μυρίον ἄχθος, ᾧ ξυνοικεῖ.

1	- / / - / u u -	Glyconic.
2	-- / u u - u /	Id.
3	u - / u u - -	Id.
4	- u / u u - u /	Id.
5	-- / u u - u /	Id.
6	-- / u u - u /	Id.
7	-- / u u - u /	Id.
8	/ u u - - u u - u u - u u	Dactylic tetram.
9	u / u - u / -	Iambic.
10	/ u u - u -	Logæedic.
11	/ u u - - u u - u u - u u	Dactylic tetram.
12	u / / u - u /	Doctm. with Iamb.
13	u u / u u - u u / -	Anap.
14	u / u - / u u -	Choriambic.
15	- / u - / u u -	Id.
16	/ u u - / u u - / u u -	Id.
17	/ u u - u / -	Id.
18	-- / u u - u / u - -	Glyconic.
19	- / / u / u u -	Id.
20	- / / - / u u -	Id.
21	-- / u u - -	Id.
22	- / / u / u u -	Id.
23	-- / u u - u / u - -	Id.

2. See p. 94.

5. 7. See p. 98.

6. antistr. See p. 92.

10. 12. 17. Reading defective in strophe.

1169—1217.

- 1 *πάλιν πάλιν παλαιὸν ἄλ-
 γημ' ὑπέμνασας, ὦ
 λῆστε τῶν πρὶν ἐντόπων.
 τί μ' ὄλεσας; τί μ' εἴργασαι;*
- 5 *τί τοῦτ' ἔλεξας;
 εἰ σὺ τὰν ἐμοὶ στυγερὰν
 Τρφάδα γὰν μ' ἤλπισας ἄξειν.
 τόδε γὰρ νοῶ κράτιστον.*

ἀπό νῦν με λείπετ' ἤδη.

10 φίλα μοι, φίλα ταῦτα παρήγγειλας, ἐκόντι τε πράσσειν.

ἴωμεν ἴωμεν

ναὸς ἴν' ἡμῖν τέτακται.

μή, πρὸς ἀραίου Διός, ἔλθῃς, ἱκετεύω.

μετρίαζε.

15 ὦ ξένοι,

μείνατε, πρὸς θεῶν. τί θροεῖς;

αἰαῖ αἰαῖ, δαίμων δαίμων.

ἀπόλωλ' ὁ τάλας·

ὦ πούς πούς, τί σ' ἔτ' ἐν βίῳ

20 τεύξω τῷ μετόπιον τάλας;

ὦ ξένοι, ἔλθετ' ἐπήλυδες αὐθις.

τί ῥέξοντες ἀλλοκότῳ

γνώμα τῶν πάρος, ὧν προῦφαινες;

οὔτοι νεμεσητόν,

25 ἀλύοντα χειμερίῳ

λύπα καὶ παρὰ νοῦν θροεῖν.

βᾶθί νυν, ὦ τάλας, ὡς σε κελεύομεν.

οὐδέποτ' οὐδέποτ', ἴσθι τόδ' ἔμπεδον,

οὐδ' εἰ πυρφόρος ἀστεροπητῆς

30 βροντᾶς αὐγαῖς μ' εἴσι φλογίζων.

ἔρρέτω Ἴλιον, οἷ ὄ' ὑπ' ἐκείνῳ

πάντες ὅσοι τόδ' ἔτλασαν ἐμοῦ ποδὸς ἄρθρον ἀπῶσαι.

ἀλλ', ὦ ξένοι, ἐν γέ μοι εὐχος ὀρέξατε.

ποῖον ἔρεῖς τόδ' ἔπος; ξίφος, εἴ ποθεν,

35 ἢ γέννυ, ἢ βελέων τι, προπέμψατε.

ὡς τίνα δὴ ῥέξης παλάμαν ποτέ;

κρᾶτ' ἀπὸ πάντα καὶ ἄρθρα τέμω χερί·

φονᾶ φονᾶ νόος ἤδη.

τί ποτε; πατέρα ματεύων.

40 ποῖ γᾶς; ἔς Ἄιδου.

†οὐ γάρ [ἔστ'] ἐν φάει γ' ἔτι.

ὦ πόλις ὦ πόλις πατρία,

πῶς ἂν εἰσίδοιμί σ' ἄθλιος γ' ἀνήρ.

†ὅς γε σὰν λιπῶν ἱερὰν λιβάδ',

ἐχθροῖς ἔβαν Δαναοῖς

46 ἀρωγός· ἔτ' οὐδέν εἰμι.

1	υ / υ - υ / υ -	Iamb. dim.
2	/ υ - / υ -	Cret. dim.
3	/ υ - υ / υ -	Troch.
4	υ / υ - υ / υ -	Iamb. dim.
5	υ / υ - -	Iamb.
6	/ υ - υ / υ -	Troch.-Choriambic.
7	/ υ - υ - / υ - υ - -	Choriambic.
8	υ υ / υ / υ - υ -	Ionic.
9	υ υ / υ / υ - - -	Id.
10	υ υ / υ υ - υ υ /	Anap.
11	/ υ υ - υ υ - -	Dactyl.
12	/ υ υ - -	Glycon.
13	/ υ υ - / υ - υ	Choriamb.-Troch.
14	/ υ υ - / υ - υ - / υ υ - / υ υ - -	Choriambic.
15	/ υ -	Cretic.
16	/ υ υ - / υ υ -	Choriambic.
17	- / - - - / - - -	Anap. Spond.
18	υ υ / υ υ -	Anap.
19	- - / υ υ - υ /	Glyconic.
20	- - / υ υ - υ /	Id.
21	/ υ υ - υ υ - υ υ - -	Dactyl. tetram.
22	υ / υ / υ / υ - υ -	Glyconic.
23	- - / υ υ - - / -	Id. with Molossus.
24	- / υ υ -	Glyconic.
25	υ / υ / υ / υ - υ -	Id.
26	- - / υ υ - υ /	Id. [system.
27—37		Dact. tetram. acat.
38	υ - υ / υ υ - -	Glyconic.
39	υ υ υ υ υ υ / υ -	Iambic.
40	- / υ - - -	Id.
41 42		Reading uncertain.
43	/ υ - υ / υ - υ / υ -	Trochaic.
44	/ υ - υ / υ υ - υ υ	Troch. Dactyl.
45	- - υ / υ υ -	Glyconic.
46	υ / υ υ - υ / υ	Id.

8. 9. See p. 87. 32. See p. 65.

1409—1417. 1445—1471. Anapæsts.

ELECTRA.

86—120. Anapaests.

121—152.

- 1 ὦ παῖ, παῖ δυστανοτάτας
 Ἥλέκτρα ματρός, τίν' αἰὲ
 τάκεις ὧδ' ἀκόρεστον οἰμωγᾶν
 τὸν πάλαι ἐκ δολερᾶς ἀθεώτατα
- 5 ματρὸς ἀλόντ' ἀπάταις Ἀγαμέμνονα,
 κακῇ τε χειρὶ πρόδοτον; ὡς ὁ τάδε πορῶν
 ὄλοιτ', εἴ μοι θεῆμις τάδ' αὐδᾶν.
 ὦ γενέθλα γενναίων,
 ἦκετ' ἐμῶν καμάτων παραμύθιον.
- 10 οἰδᾶ τε καὶ ξυνήμι τάδ', οὐ τί με
 φυγγάνει, οὐδ' ἐθέλω προλιπεῖν τόδε,
 μὴ οὐ τὸν ἐμὸν στοναχεῖν πατέρ' ἄθλιον.
 ἀλλ' ὦ παντοίας φιλότητος ἀμειβόμεναι χάριν,
 ἐᾶτέ μ' ὧδ' ἀλύειν,
- 15 αἰαῖ, ἰκνούμαι.
- 1 ἀλλ' οὔτοι τόν γ' ἐξ Ἄϊδα
 παγκοίνου λίμνας πατέρ' ἀν-
 στάσεις οὔτε γόοισιν οὔτ' ἄνταις.
 ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τῶν μετρίων ἐπ' ἀμήχανου
- 5 ἄλγος αἰὲ στενάχουσα διόλλυσαι,
 ἐν οἷς ἀνάλυσις ἐστὶν οὐδεμία κακῶν.
 τί μοι τῶν δυσφόρων ἐφίει;
 νήπιος ὃς τῶν οἰκτρῶς
 οἰχομένων γονέων ἐπιλάθεται.
- 10 ἀλλ' ἐμέ γ' ἄ στονόεσσ' ἄραρεν φρένας,
 ἂ Ἴτυν, αἰὲν Ἴτυν ὀλοφύρεται,
 ὄρνις ἀτυζομένα, Διὸς ἄγγελος.
 ἰὼ παντλάμων Νιόβα, σὲ δ' ἔγωγε νέμω θεόν,
 ἄτ' ἐν τάφῳ πετραίῳ,
- 15 αἰαῖ, δακρύεις.

1	-- ˘˘˘ -- ˘˘˘˘ --	Glyconic.
2	-- ˘˘˘ -- ˘˘˘˘ --	Id.
3	-- ˘˘˘˘ -- ˘˘˘˘ --	Id.
4	˘˘˘˘ -- ˘˘˘˘ -- ˘˘˘˘ -- ˘˘˘˘	Dactyl. tetram.
5	˘˘˘˘ -- ˘˘˘˘ -- ˘˘˘˘ -- ˘˘˘˘	Id.
6		Iamb. trim.
7	˘˘˘˘ -- ˘˘˘˘ --	Antispastic.
8	˘˘˘˘ -- ˘˘˘˘ --	Choriamb. with Molos.
9	˘˘˘˘ -- ˘˘˘˘ -- ˘˘˘˘ -- ˘˘˘˘	Dactyl. tetram. system.
10	˘˘˘˘ -- ˘˘˘˘ -- ˘˘˘˘ -- ˘˘˘˘	
11	˘˘˘˘ -- ˘˘˘˘ -- ˘˘˘˘ -- ˘˘˘˘	
12	˘˘˘˘ -- ˘˘˘˘ -- ˘˘˘˘ -- ˘˘˘˘	
13	˘˘˘˘ -- ˘˘˘˘ -- ˘˘˘˘ -- ˘˘˘˘ -- ˘˘˘˘ -- ˘˘˘˘ -- ˘˘˘˘ -- ˘˘˘˘	Hexam. Dactyl. acat.
14	˘˘˘˘ -- ˘˘˘˘ --	Iamb.
15	˘˘˘˘ --	Id.

In the Iambics preceding this chorus there occurs a verse (77.) which appears to consist of an Antispast and Molossus. Dindorf considers *δύστηνος* as an interpolation. Hermann reads *ᾠμοι* for *ιώ μοι*, and scans the verse as an ischiorrhogic. In the same way he scans two verses also occurring in the Iambics, Trach. 1085, 1086.

3. antistr. This is Hermann's conjecture for *οὔτε λιταῖς*, which violates the metre.

13. Wunder considers the Spondees which begin the Hexameter to be the Trochæus semantus, prefixed to the Dactylic measure.

154—192.

- 1 οὔτοι σοὶ μούνα, τέκνον,
 ἄχος ἐφάνη βροτῶν,
 πρὸς ὃ τι σὺ τῶν ἔνδον εἶ περισσά,
 οἷς ὁμόθεν εἶ καὶ γονᾶ ξύναιμος,
 5 οἷα Χρυσόθεμις ζῶει καὶ Ἰφιάνασσα,
 κρυπτᾶ τ' ἀχέων ἐν ἤβῃ
 ὄλβιος, ὃν ἄ κλεινὰ
 γᾶ ποτὲ Μυκηναίων
 δέξεται εὐπατρίδαν, Διὸς εὐφροني
 10 βήματι μολόντα τάνδε γᾶν Ὀρέσταν.
 ὃν γ' ἐγὼ ἀκάματα προσμένουσ', ἄτεκνος,
 τάλαιν' ἀνύμφευτος αἰὲν οἰχθῶ.

- δάκρυσι μυδαλέα, τὸν ἀνήνυτον
οἶτον ἔχουσα κακῶν· ὁ δὲ λάθεται
15 ὦν τ' ἔπαθ' ὦν τ' ἐδάη. τί γὰρ οὐκ ἔμοι
ἔρχεται ἀγγελίας ἀπατώμενον,
ἀεὶ μὲν γὰρ ποθεῖ,
18 ποθῶν δ' οὐκ ἀξιοῖ φανῆναι.
- 1 θόρσει μοι, θάρσει, τέκνον.
ἔτι μέγας οὐρανῷ
Ζεὺς, ὃς ἐφορᾷ πάντα καὶ κρατύνει·
ὧ τὸν ὑπεραλγῆ χόλον νέμουσα
5 μῆθ' οἷς ἐχθαίρεις ὑπεράχθεο μῆτ' ἐπιλάθου.
χρόνος γὰρ εὐμαρῆς θεός.
οὔτε γὰρ ὁ τὰν Κρίσαν
βούνομον ἔχων ἀκτὰν
παῖς Ἀγαμεμνονίδας ἀπερίτροπος
10 οὔθ' ὁ παρὰ τὸν Ἀχέροντα θεὸς ἀνάσσων.
ἀλλ' ἐμὲ μὲν ὁ πολὺς ἀπολέλοιπεν ἤδη
βίωτος ἀνέλπιστος, οὐδ' ἔτ' ἀρκῶ·
ἄτις ἄνευ τοκέων κατατάκομαι,
ἄς φίλος οὔτις ἀνὴρ ὑπερίσταται,
15 ἀλλ' ἀπερεὶ τις ἔποικος ἀναξία
οἰκονομῷ θαλάμους πατρός, ὧδε μὲν
αἰκεῖ σὺν στολῇ,
18 κεναῖς δ' ἀμφίσταμαι τραπέζαις.

1	— — — — —	Anap. Spond.
2	— — — — —	Iamb. tripod.
3	— — — — —	Iamb. penth. doubl.
4	— — — — —	Id.
5	— — — — —	Dactylic hexam.
6	— — — — —	Iamb.
7	— — — — —	Ischiorrhogic.
8	— — — — —	Id.
9	— — — — —	Dactyl. tetram.
10	— — — — —	Iamb.
11	— — — — —	Id.
12	— — — — —	Iamb. penth. doubl.

13	└─┘ └─┘ └─┘ └─┘	Dactylic tetram. system.
14	└─┘ └─┘ └─┘ └─┘	
15	└─┘ └─┘ └─┘ └─┘	
16	└─┘ └─┘ └─┘ └─┘	
17	└─┘ └─┘ └─┘ └─┘	Bacch. and Cretic.
18	└─┘ └─┘ └─┘ └─┘	Antispastic.

3. 4. The resolved arsis in this form of Iambic metre is unusual. Vide p. 110.

5. The long hiatus before Ἰφιάνασσα is excused by Seidler from Homer, Il. I. 145. Χρυσόθεμις καὶ Λαοδίκη καὶ Ἰφιάνασσα, to which, as he conceives, a reference is intended.

6. strophe. ἀχέων disyllable.

190—220.

- 1 οἰκτρὰ μὲν νόστοις αὐδά,
οἰκτρὰ δ' ἐν κοίταις πατρώαις
ὅτε οἱ παγχάλκων ἀνταία
γενύων ὠρμάθη πλαγά.
- 5 δόλος ἦν ὁ φράσας, ἔρος ὁ κτείνας,
δεινὰν δεινῶς προφυτεύσαντες
μορφάν, εἴτ' οὖν θεὸς εἴτε βροτῶν
ἦν ὁ ταῦτα πρᾶσσων.
ὦ πασᾶν κείνα πλέον ἀμέρα
- 10 ἔλθοῦσ' ἐχθίστα δὴ μοι·
ὦ νύξ, ὦ δειπνων ἀρρήτων
ἔκπαυλ' ἄχθη·
τοὺς ἐμὸς ἴδε πατῆρ
θανάτους αἰκεῖς διδύμαιν χειροῖν,
- 15 αἶ τὸν ἐμὸν εἶλον βίον
πρόδοτον, αἶ μ' ἀπώλεσαν·
οἷς θεὸς ὁ μέγας Ὀλύμπιος
ποινίμα πάθεα παθεῖν πόροι,
μηδέ ποτ' ἀγλαίας ἀποναίατο
- 20 τοιάδ' ἀνύσαντες ἔργα.
- 1 φράζου μὴ πόρσω φωνεῖν.
οὐ γνώμαν ἴσχεις ἐξ οἴων
τὰ παρόντ' οἰκείας εἰς ἄτας

- ἐμπίπτεις οὕτως αἰκῶς ;
 5 πολὺ γάρ τι κακῶν ὑπερεκθήσω,
 σῆ̄ δυσθύμῳ τίκτους' αἰεὶ
 ψυχᾷ πολέμουσ'· τὰ δὲ τοῖς δυνατοῖς
 οὐκ ἔριστὰ πλάθειν.
 δεινοῖς ἠναγκάσθην, δεινοῖς·
 10 ἔξοιδ', οὐ λάθει μ' ὄργα.
 ἀλλ' ἐν γὰρ δεινοῖς οὐ σχήσω
 ταύτας ἄτας,
 ὄφρα με βίος ἔχη.
 τίνι γάρ ποτ' ἄν, ὦ φίλῃα γενέθλα,
 15 πρόσφορον ἀκούσαιμ' ἔπος,
 τίνι φρονοῦντι καίρια ;
 ἄνετέ μ', ἄνετε παράγοροι.
 τὰδε γὰρ ἅλντα κεκλήσεται·
 οὐδέ ποτ' ἐκ καμάτων ἀποπαύσομαι
 20 ἀνάριθμος ὧδε θρήνων.

1	- ' - - - ' -	Anap. Spond.
2	- ' - - - ' - -	Id.
3	υ υ ' - - - ' - -	Id.
4	υ υ ' - - - ' -	Id.
5	υ υ ' υ υ - υ υ ' - -	Anap.
6	- ' - - υ υ ' - -	Id.
7	- ' - - υ υ ' υ υ -	Id.
8	' υ - υ - -	Ithyphallic.
9	υ ' - - - υ υ - υ υ	Anap. Spond.
10	- ' - - - ' -	Id.
11	- ' - - - ' - -	Id.
12	- ' - -	Id.
13	- υ υ υ υ -	Dochm.
14	υ υ ' - - υ υ ' - -	Anap.
15	υ υ υ - - ' υ -	Iamb. Cret.
16	υ υ υ - υ ' υ -	Troch.
17	- υ υ υ υ υ ' υ υ -	Iamb.
18	- υ υ υ υ υ ' υ υ -	Id.
19	' υ υ υ - υ υ - υ υ - υ υ	Dactyl. tetram.
20	- υ υ υ - υ ' -	Iamb.

233—250.

- 1 ἄλλ' οὖν εὐνοία γ' αὐδῶ,
 μάτηρ ὥσει τις πιστά,
 μὴ τίκτειν σ' ἄταν ἄταις.
 καὶ τί μέτρον κακότητος ἔφν; φέρε,
 5 πῶς ἐπὶ τοῖς φθιμένοις ἀμελεῖν καλόν;
 ἐν τίνι τοῦτ' ἔβλαστ' ἀνθρώπων;
 μήτ' εἴην ἔντιμος τούτοις,
 μήτ', εἴ τῳ πρόσκειμαι χρηστῷ,
 ξυναίοιμ' εὐκηλος, γονέων
 10 ἐκτίμους ἴσχυσα πτέρυγας
 ὄξυτόνων γόων.
 εἰ γὰρ ὁ μὲν θανάων γὰ τε καὶ οὐδὲν ὦν
 κείσεται τάλας,
 οἱ δὲ μὴ πάλιν
 δώσουσ' ἀντιφόνους δίκας,
 ἔρροι τ' ἂν αἰδώς,
 17 ἀπάντων τ' εὐσέβεια θνατῶν.

1	— ˊ — — ˊ —	Anap. Spond.
2	— ˊ — — ˊ —	
3	— ˊ — — ˊ —	
4	ˊ ˘ ˘ — ˘ ˘ — ˘ ˘ — ˘ ˘	Dactylic tetrameter.
5	ˊ ˘ ˘ — ˘ ˘ — ˘ ˘ — ˘ ˘	Id.
6	— ˘ — — — ˊ — —	Anap. Spond.
7	— ˊ — — — ˊ — —	Id.
8	— ˊ — — — ˊ — —	Id.
9	— ˊ — — — ˊ ˘ —	Id.
10	— ˊ — — — ˊ ˘ —	Id.
11	— ˘ ˘ ˊ ˘ —	Dochm.
12	— ˘ ˘ ˊ ˘ — — ˘ ˘ ˊ ˘ —	Dochm. dim.
13	ˊ ˘ — ˘ —	Trochaic.
14	ˊ ˘ — ˘ —	Id.
15	— — ˊ ˘ ˘ — — ˊ ˘	Glyconic.
16	— ˊ ˘ — —	Iamb.
17	˘ ˊ ˊ — — ˘ ˊ ˘ — —	Antispast.

472—515.

- 1 εἰ μὴ ἴγῳ παράφρων
 μάντις ἔφυν καὶ γνώμας
 λειπομένα σοφᾶς,
 εἶσιν ἅ πρόμαντις
- 5 Δίκα, δίκαια φερομένα χεροῖν κράτη·
 μέτεισιν, ὦ τέκνον, οὐ μακροῦ χρόνου.
 ὕπεστί μοι θράσος,
 ἄδυπνόων κλύουσας
 ἀρτίως ὄνειράτων.
- 10 οὐ γάρ ποτ' ἀμναστῆι σ' ὁ φύσας
 Ἑλλάνων ἀναξ,
 οὐδ' ἅ παλαιὰ χαλκόπλακτος
 ἀμφάκης γένυς,
 ἅ νιν κατέπεφνεν αι-
- 15 σχίσταις ἐν αἰκίαις.
- 1 ἦξει καὶ πολύπους
 καὶ πολύχειρ ἅ δεινοῖς
 κρυπτομένα λόχοις
 χαλκόπους Ἐρινύς.
- 5 ἄλεκτρ' ἀνυμφα γὰρ ἐπέβα μαιφόνων
 γάμων ἀμιλλήμαθ' οἷσιν οὐ θέμις.
 πρὸ τῶνδ' εἰ μὴ ἔχει,
 μήποτε μήποθ' ἡμῖν
 ἀψεγὲς πελᾶν τέρας
- 10 τοῖς δρῶσι καὶ συνδρῶσιν. ἦ τοι
 μαντεῖαι βροτῶν
 οὐκ εἶσιν ἐν δεινοῖς ὀνειροῖς
 οὐδ' ἐν θροσφάτοις,
 εἰ μὴ τόδε φάσμα νυκ-
- 15 τὸς εὖ κατασχήσει.

1 -- ἴ υ υ υ -

2 ἴ υ υ υ - - ἴ -

3 ἴ υ υ υ - υ ἴ

4 ἴ υ υ υ υ υ

Choriambic.

Id. with Molossus.

Choriamb.

Ithyphallic.

5		Iamb. trim
6	ύ ́ ύ - - ύ ́ ύ - ύ -	Iamb. penth. and dim. brach.
7	ύ ́ ύ - ύ -	Iamb. trip.
8	́ ύ ύ - ύ ύ	Logæædic.
9	́ ύ ύ ύ ́ ύ -	Trochaic.
10	- ́ ύ - - - ́ ύ - -	Iambic.
11	- ́ ́ ύ -	Doehmius.
12	- ́ ύ - - ́ ύ - ύ	Iamb.
13	- ́ ́ ύ -	Doehmius.
14	- ́ ύ ύ - ύ ́	Glyconic.
15	- ́ ύ - - -	Iambic.

14. 15. On this verse cf. *Æd. Tyr.* 1096, 1097., and see p. 126.

504—515.

- 1 ὦ Πέλοπος ἄ πρόσθεν
πολύπονος ἰππεία,
ὡς ἔμολες αἰανὴ
τᾶδε γὰ.
εὔτε γὰρ ὁ ποντισθεῖς
- 6 Μυρτίλος ἐκοιμάθη,
παγχρύσων * δίφρων
δυστάνοις αἰκίαις
πρόρριζος ἐκριφθεῖς,
οὐ τί πω
ἔλιπεν ἐκ τοῦδ' οἴκου
- 12 πολύπονος αἰκία.

1	- ́ ύ ύ ́ - -	Ischiorrhogic.
2	ύ ́ ύ ύ ́ - -	
3	- ́ ύ ύ ́ - -	
4	́ ύ -	
5	- ́ ύ ύ ύ ́ - -	
6	- ́ ύ ύ ύ ́ - -	
7	- ́ - - ́ ύ -	
8	- ́ - - ́ - -	
9	- ́ - ύ ́ - -	

10 $\acute{_}$ $_$ $_$ -
 11 $_$ $\acute{_}$ $_$ - $\acute{_}$ - -
 12 $_$ $\acute{_}$ $_$ $_$ $_$ $\acute{_}$ - - -

4. 10. On the Cretic in these verses see p. 114.

7. Reading defective by a syllable.

823—870.

1 πού ποτε κεραυνοὶ Διός, ἢ πού φαέθων

"Ἄλιος, εἰ ταῦτ' ἐφορῶντες

κρύπτουσιν ἔκηλοι;

ἔξ, αἰαῖ.

ὦ παῖ, τί δακρύεις;

6 φεῦ.

μηδὲν μέγ' αὔσης.

ἀπολείς. πῶς;

εἰ τῶν φανερώς οἰχομένων

εἰς Ἄϊδαν ἐλπίδ' ὑποί-

σεις, κατ' ἐμοῦ τακομένας

12 μᾶλλον ἐπεμβάσει.

1 οἶδα γὰρ ἄνακτ' Ἀμφιάρεων χρυσοδέτοις

ἔρκεσι κρυφθέντα γυναικῶν·

καὶ νῦν ὑπὸ γαίας

ἔξ, ἰώ.

πάμψυχος ἀνάσσει.

6 φεῦ.

φεῦ δῆτ'· ὀλοὰ γὰρ

ἔδάμη. ναί.

οἶδ' οἶδ'· ἐφάνη γὰρ μελέτωρ

ἀμφὶ τὸν ἐν πένθει· ἐμοὶ δ'

οὔτις ἔτ' ἔσθ'· ὅς γὰρ ἔτ' ἦν,

12 φροῦδος ἀνάρπασθεις.

1 - $\acute{_}$ $_$ $_$ - $\acute{_}$ $_$ $_$ - $\acute{_}$ $_$ $_$ -

Choriambic.

2 $\acute{_}$ $_$ $_$ - $\acute{_}$ $_$ $_$ - -

Id.

3 $\acute{_}$ - $_$ $_$ $_$ - -

Id.

4 $_$ $_$ $\acute{_}$ -

Ionic.

5	- / 0 0 - -	Choriambic.
6	/	
7	- / 0 0 - -	Id.
8	0 0 / -	Ionic.
9	- / 0 0 - / 0 0 -	Choriambic.
10	/ 0 0 - / 0 0 -	Id.
11	/ 0 0 - / 0 0 -	Id.
12	/ 0 0 - - /	Id.

849—870.

- 1 δειλαία δειλαίων κυρεῖς.
 κἀγὼ τοῦδ' ἴστωρ, ὑπερίστωρ
 † πανσύρτῳ παμμήνῳ πολλῶν
 δεινῶν στρυγνῶν τ' ἀχέων. †
- 5 εἶδομεν ἂ θρηνηῖς.
 μή μέ νυν μηκέτι
 παραγάγῃς, ἴν' οὐ
 τί φῆς;
 πάρεισιν ἐλπίδων ἔτι κοινοτόκων
- 10 εὐπατρίδων τ' ἄρωγαί.
- 1 πᾶσι θνατοῖς ἔφθι μόρος.
 ἦ καὶ χαλαργοῖς ἐν ἀμίλλαις
 οὕτως ὡς κείνῳ δυστάνῳ,
 τμητοῖς ὀλκοῖς ἐγκῦρσαι;
- 5 ἄσκοπος ἀλώβα.
 πῶς γὰρ οὐκ; εἰ ξένος
 ἄτερ ἐμᾶν χερῶν
 παπαῖ.
 κέκευθεν, οὔτε του τάφου ἀντίστας
- 10 οὔτε γόων παρ' ἡμῶν.

1	/ 0 - / 0 0 0 -	Cretic and Trochaic.
2	- / - - - 0 - -	Anap. Spond.
3	- / - - - / - -	Id.
4	- / - - - / - -	Id.
5	- 0 / - -	Doehm.
6	/ 0 - / 0 -	Cretic.

3	ζ υ υ ζ υ υ ζ υ υ ζ υ υ	Id. cat. with Iamb. dip.
4	ζ υ υ υ ζ υ υ υ ζ υ υ υ	Glyconic. [cat.
5	ζ υ υ υ ζ υ υ υ ζ υ υ υ	Id.
6	ζ υ υ υ ζ υ υ υ ζ υ υ υ	Id. [and anacrusis.
7	ζ υ υ υ ζ υ υ υ ζ υ υ υ	Ionic with anaclasis
8	ζ υ υ υ ζ υ υ υ ζ υ υ υ	Id.
9	ζ υ υ υ ζ υ υ υ ζ υ υ υ	Id. [cat.
10	ζ υ υ υ ζ υ υ υ ζ υ υ υ	Id. cat. with Iamb. dip.

1. Vid. p. 87. Reading defective by a syllable in antistrophe.

1082—1097.

- 1 οὐδείς τῶν ἀγαθῶν γὰρ
ζῶν κακῶς εὐκλειαν αἰσχῦναι θέλει
νώνυμος, ὦ παῖ παῖ,
ὡς καὶ σὺ πάγκλαυτον αἰ-
5 ῶνα κοινὸν εἶλον,
τὸ μὴ καλὸν καθοπλίσασα
δύο φέρειν ἐν ἐνὶ λόγῳ,
8 σοφά τ' ἀρίστα τε παῖς κεκλήσθαι.
- 1 ζῳῆς μοι καθύπερθευ
χειρὶ καὶ πλούτῳ τεῶν ἐχθρῶν ὅσον
νῦν ὑπόχειρ ναίεις·
ἐπεὶ σ' ἐφεύρηκα μοί-
5 ρα μὲν οὐκ ἐν ἐσθλᾷ
βεβῶσαν· ἂ δὲ μέγιστ' ἔβλαστε
νόμιμα, τῶνδε φερομένην
8 ἄριστα τᾷ Ζηγὸς εὐσεβείᾳ.

1	ζ υ υ υ ζ υ υ υ ζ υ υ υ	Glyconic.
2	ζ υ υ υ ζ υ υ υ ζ υ υ υ	Trochaic.
3	ζ υ υ υ ζ υ υ υ ζ υ υ υ	Glyconic.
4	ζ υ υ υ ζ υ υ υ ζ υ υ υ	Iamb. Cret.
5	ζ υ υ υ ζ υ υ υ ζ υ υ υ	Ithyphallic.
6	ζ υ υ υ ζ υ υ υ ζ υ υ υ	Iamb.
7	ζ υ υ υ ζ υ υ υ ζ υ υ υ	Troch.
8	ζ υ υ υ ζ υ υ υ ζ υ υ υ	Iamb. penth. doubl.

1161, 1162. An Anapaestic dimeter divided, according to Hermann's opinion, by the interjection *φεῦ φεῦ*. As respects the position of these lines, which are interposed in the Iambic, vid. supr. v. 77.

1232 — 1272.

- 1 ἰὼ γοναί,
 γοναὶ σωμάτων ἔμοι φιλτάτων
 ἐμόλετ' ἀρτίως,
 ἐφέυρετ', ἤλθετ', εἶδεθ' οὐς ἐχρήζετε.
- 5 πάρεσμεν· ἀλλὰ σὺγ' ἔχουσα πρόσμενε.
 τί δ' ἔστιν;
 σιγᾶν ἄμεινον, μή τις ἔνδοθεν κλύη.
 ἀλλ' οὐ τὰν Ἄρτεμιν
 τὰν αἰὲν ἀδμήταν,
- 10 τόδε μὲν οὐ ποτ' ἀξιόσω τρέσαι
 περισσὸν ἄχθος ἔνδον γυναικῶν ὄν ἀει.
 ὄρα γε μὲν τοι κὰν γυναιξίν ὡς Ἄρης
 ἔνεστιν· εὐ δ' ἔξοισθα πειραθειῖσά που.
 ὄτοτοτοτοῖ τοτοῖ,
- 15 ἀνέφελον ἐπέβαλες οὐ ποτε καταλύσιμον,
 οὐδέ ποτε λησόμενον ἀμέτερον
 οἶον ἔφν κακόν.
 ἔξοιδα καὶ ταῦτ'· ἀλλ' ὅταν παρουσία
- 19 φράζῃ, τότε ἔργων τῶνδε μεμνήσθαι χρεῶν.
- 1 ὁ πᾶς ἔμοι
 ὁ πᾶς ἂν πρέποι παρὼν ἐννέπειν
 τάδε δίκαι χρόνος.
 μόλις γὰρ ἔσχον νῦν ἐλεύθερον στόμα.
- 5 ξύμφημι κἀγώ. τοιγαροῦν σώζου τόδε.
 τί δρῶσα;
 οὐ μὴ' στι καιρὸς μὴ μακρὰν βούλου λέγειν.
 τίς οὖν ἂν ἀξίαν
 γε σοῦ πεφηνότος
- 10 μεταβάλοιτ' ἂν ὧδε σιγὰν λόγων;
 ἐπεὶ σε νῦν ἀφράστως ἀέλπτως τ' ἔσειδον.
 τότε εἶδες, ὅτε θεοὶ μ' ἐπάτρυναν μολεῖν.

	* * * * *	
	ἔφρασας ὑπερτέραν	
15	τὰς πάρος ἔτι χάριτος, εἴ σε θεὸς ἐπόρισεν ἀμέτερα πρὸς μέλαθρα, δαιμόνιον αὐτὸ τίθημι ἐγώ. τὰ μὲν σ' ὀκνῶ χαίρουσαν εἰργαθεῖν, τὰ δὲ	
19	δέδοικα λίαν ἡδονῇ νικωμένην.	
1	∪ ∪ ∪ -	Iamb.
2	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ -	Dochm. dim.
3	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ -	Dochm.
4	5	Iamb. trim.
6	∪ ∪ -	Iamb.
7		Iamb. trim.
8	- ∪ - ∪ ∪ -	Ischiorrhogic.
9	- ∪ ∪ ∪ - -	Id.
10	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ -	Dochm. dim.
11	∪ ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪ -	Iamb. dip. and Bacchiac trim.
12	13	Iamb. trim.
14	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪	Iamb. trip.
15	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪	Dochm. dim.
16	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪	Pæon trim.
17	- ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ -	Dochmius.
18	19	Iamb. trim.

13. Hiatus in antistrophe.

1273—1287.

- 1 ἰὼ χρόνῳ μακρῷ φιλτάταν
ὄδον ἐπαξιόσας ὠδέ μοι φανῆναι,
μή τί με, πολύπονου ὠδ' ἰδῶν
τί μὴ ποιήσω; μὴ μ' ἀποστερήσης
- 5 τῶν σῶν προσώπων ἡδονὰν μεθέσθαι.
ἢ κάρτα κὰν ἄλλοισι θυμοίμην ἰδῶν.
ξυναινεῖς;
τί μὴν οὐ;
ὦ φίλοι, ἔκλυον ἂν ἐγὼ οὐδ' ἂν ἤλπισ' αὐδάν.

- 10 † ἔσχον ὄργαν
 ἄναυδον οὐδὲ σὺν βοῇ κλύουσα
 τάλαινα. νῦν δ' ἔχω σε· προῦφάνης δὲ
 φίλτάταν ἔχων πρόσοψιν,
 14 ἄς ἐγὼ οὐδ' ἂν ἐν κακοῖς λαθοίμαν.

1	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪	Iamb. trip. and Cretic.
2	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪	Ithyphallic doubl.
3	- ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪	Iamb.
4	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪	Iamb.
5	- ∪ ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪ ∪ - ∪ ∪ ∪	Id.
6		Iamb. trim.
7	∪ ∪ ∪	Iamb.
8	∪ ∪ ∪	Id.
9	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪	Dactylico-Trochaic.
10	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪	Troch.
11	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪	Iamb.
12	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪	Id.
13	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪	Troch.
14	∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪	Id.

2. See p. 103, 104.

9. Perhaps we should prefix the words ὦ φίλοι to the succeeding line as a Cretic, and scan v. 9. as a Trochaic trim. brach.

10. Reading defective.

1384—1397.

- 1 ἴδεθ' ὅπη προνέμεται
 τὸ δυσέριστον αἶμα φυσῶν Ἄρης.
 βεβᾶσιν ἄρτι δωμάτων ὑπόστεγοι
 μετὰδρομοι κακῶν πανουργημάτων
 ἄφυκτοι κύνες,
 ὥστ' οὐ μακρὰν ἔτ' ἀμμένει
 7 τοῦμὸν φρενῶν ὄνειρον αἰωρούμενον.
 1 παράγεται γὰρ ἐνέρων
 δολιόπους ἄρωγὸς εἴσω στέγας,
 ἀρχαίοπλουτα πατρὸς εἰς ἐδώλια,
 νεακόνητον αἶμα χειροῖν ἔχων·

ὁ Μαιίας δὲ παῖς
 Ἑρμῆς σφ' ἄγει δόλον σκότω
 7 κρύψας πρὸς αὐτὸ τέρμα, κούκ ἔτ' ἀμμένει.

1	υ υ υ υ ˘ υ υ υ ˘	Pæon dim.
2	υ υ υ υ ˘ υ υ υ ˘	Dochm. dim.
3		Iamb. trim.
4	υ υ υ υ ˘ υ υ υ ˘	Dochm. dim.
5	υ υ υ υ ˘	Dochmius.
6	˘ υ υ ˘ υ υ υ ˘	Iamb.
7		Iamb. trim.

1404—1441.

1 αἰαῖ. ἰὼ στέγαι
 φίλων ἔρημοι, τῶν δ' ἀπολλύντων πλέαι.
 βοᾷ τις ἔνδον. οὐκ ἀκούετ', ὦ φίλοι;
 ἤκουσ' ἀνήκουστα δύ-
 5 στανος, ὥστε φρίξαι.

1409—1412. Iambic trimeters.

6 ὦ πόλις ὦ γενεὰ τάλαινα νῦν σε
 μοῖρα καθαμερία φθίνει, φθίνει.

1415, 1416. Iambic trimeters.

τελοῦσ' ἀραί· ζῶσιν οἱ γὰρ ὑπαὶ κείμενοι.
 πολύρρυτον γὰρ αἶμ' ὑπεξαιρούσι τῶν
 10 κτανόντων οἱ πάλοι θανόντες.

1	*	*	*	*
	*	*	*	*
	*	*	*	*

παύσασθε, λεύσω γὰρ Αἴ-
 5 γισθον ἐκ προδήλου.

1419—1432. Iambic trimeters.

6 βᾶτε κατ' ἀντιθύρων ὅσον ταχίστα
 νῦν τὰ πρὶν εὖ θέμενοι τάδ' ὡς πάλιν

1435, 1436. Iambic trimeters.

δι' ὧτος ἂν παῦρά γ' ὡς ἠπίως ἐννέπειν
 πρὸς ἄνδρα τόνδε συμφέροι, λαθραῖον ὡς
 10 ὀρούση πρὸς δίκας ἀγῶνα.

1	υ υ υ υ υ υ	Dochmius.
2	3	Iamb. trim.
4	υ υ υ υ υ υ	Iamb. Cret.
5	υ υ υ υ υ υ	Ithyphallic.
6	υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ	Dactylico-Trochaic.
7	υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ	Id. cat.
8	υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ	Iambico-Cretic.
9		Iamb. trim.
10	υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ υ	Antispastic.

1—3. Hiatus in strophe.

1508—1510. Anapæsts.

THE END.

LONDON:
A. and G. A. SPOTTISWOODE,
New-street-Square.

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CLASSIFIED INDEX.

Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

	Pages.
Baydon On valuing Rents, &c.	4
Caird's Letters on Agriculture	5
Cecil's Stud Farm	6
London's Agriculture	13
" Self-Instruction	13
" Lady's Country Companion	14
Low's Elements of Agriculture	14
" Domestic Animals	14

Arts, Manufactures, and Architecture.

Bourne's Catechism of the Steam Engine	4
" On the Screw Propeller	4
Brande's Dictionary of Science, &c.	4
" Organic Chemistry	4
Chevell on Colour	6
Crosby's Civil Engineering	6
Easlake On Oil Painting	7
Gwilt's Encyclo. of Architecture	8
Jameson's Sacred & Legendary Art	8
" Commonplace-Book	10
König's Pictorial Life of Luther	8
London's Rural Architecture	13
Moseley's Engineering	16
Richardson's Art of Horsemanship	18
Steam Engine, by the Artisan Club	21
Tate on Strength of Materials	4
Ure's Dictionary of Arts, &c.	22

Biography.

Bodenstedt and Wagner's Schamyl	24
Brightwell's Memorials of Opis	17
Bunsen's Hippolytus	5
Chesterton's Autobiography	6
Clinton's (Fynes) Autobiography	6
Cockayne's Marshal Turenne	6
Freeman's Life of Kirby	24
Haydon's Autobiography, by Taylor	8
Holbrock's Memoirs	24
Holland's (Lord) Memoirs	9
Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia	12
Maunder's Biographical Treasury	15
Memoir of the Duke of Wellington	24
Memoirs of James Montgomery	15
Merivale's Memoirs of Cicero	16
Russell's Memoirs of Moore	16
" Life of Lord Wm. Russell	19
Southey's Life of Wesley	20
" Life and Correspondence	20
Stephan's Ecclesiastical Biography	21
Taylor's Loyola	21
" Wesley	21
Townsend's Eminent Judges	22
Waterton's Autobiography & Essays	22

Books of General Utility.

Acton's Cookery	3
Black's Treatise on Brewing	3
Cabinet Gazetteer	4
" Lawyer	5
Cust's Invalid's Own Book	6
Hints on Etiquette	9
Hudson's Executive's Guide	9
" On Making Wills	10
Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia	12
London's Self-Instruction	13
" Lady's Companion	14
" Amateur Gardener	13
Maunder's Treasury of Knowledge	15
" Biographical Treasury	15
" Scientific Treasury	15
" Treasury of History	15
" Natural History	15
Pocket and the Stad	18
Pycroft's English Reading	18
Reece's Medical Guide	18

	Pages.
Rich's Comp. to Latin Dictionary	18
Richardson's Art of Horsemanship	18
Riddle's Latin Dictionaries	18
Roget's English Thesaurus	19
Rowton's Debater	19
Short Whist	22
Thomson's Interest Tables	22
Traveller's Library	23 & 24
Weber's Domestic Economy	22
Willich's Popular Tables	24
Wilmot's Abridgment of Blackstone's Commentaries	24

Botany and Gardening.

Conversations on Botany	6
Hooker's British Flora	9
" Guide to Kew Gardens	9
Lindley's Introduction to Botany	11
" Theory of Horticulture	11
London's Hortus Britannicus	13
" Amateur Gardener	13
" Self-Instruction	13
" Trees and Shrubs	13
" Gardening	13
" Plants	13
Rivers's Rose Amateur's Guide	18

Chronology.

Blair's Chronological Tables	4
Bunsen's Ancient Egypt	5
Haydn's Beaton's Index	5
Nicolas's Chronology of History	12

Commerce and Mercantile Affairs.

Atkinson's Shipping Laws	3
Francis On Life Assurance	8
Loch's Sailor's Guide	13
Lorimer's Letters to a Young Master Mariner	13
M'Culloch's Commerce & Navigation	14
Thomson's Interest Tables	22

Criticism, History, and Memoirs.

Austin's Germany	3
Balfour's Sketches of Literature	3
Blair's Chron. and Hist. Tables	4
Bunsen's Ancient Egypt	5
" Hippolytus	5
Burton's History of Scotland	6
Chalybaeus's Modern Speculative Philosophy	6
Conybeare and Howson's St. Paul	6
Easlake's History of Oil Painting	7
Erskine's History of India	7
Francis's Annals of Life Assurance	7
Gleig's Leipzig Campaign	8
Gurney's Historical Sketches	24
Hamilton's Essays from the Edinburgh Review	8
Holland's Autobiography, by Taylor	9
Holland's (Lord) Foreign Reminiscences	9
" Whig Party	9
Jeffrey's (Lord) Contributions	10
Kemble's Anglo-Saxons	11
Martineau's Cabinet Cyclopaedia	12
Macaulay's Crit. and Hist. Essays	14
" History of England	14
" Speeches	14
Mackintosh's Miscellaneous Works	14
" History of England	14
M'Culloch's Geographical Dictionary	14
Martineau's Church History	15
Maunder's Treasury of History	15
Memoir of the Duke of Wellington	24
Merivale's History of Rome	15
" Roman Republic	16

	Pages.
Milner's Church History	15
Moore's (Thomas) Memoirs, &c.	16
Mure's Greek Literature	16
Ranke's Ferdinand & Maximilian	24
Rich's Comp. to Latin Dictionary	18
Riddle's Latin Dictionaries	18
Rogers's Essays from the Edinburgh Review	19
Roget's English Thesaurus	19
Russell's (Lady Rachel) Letters	19
" Life of Lord W. Russell	19
St. John's Indian Archipelago	19
Schmitt's History of Greece	19
Smith's Sacred Annals	20
Southey's The Doctor &c.	21
Stephan's Ecclesiastical Biography	21
" Lectures on French History	21
Sydney Smith's Works	20
" Select Works	24
" Lectures	20
" Wesley	21
Taylor's Loyola	21
" Wesley	21
Thirlwall's History of Greece	21
Townsend's State Trials	22
Turkey and Christendom	22
Turner's Anglo-Saxons	22
" Middle Ages	22
" Sacred Hist. of the World	22
Zumpt's Latin Grammar	24

Geography and Atlases.

Butler's Geography and Atlases	5
Cabinet Gazetteer	5
Darriucq's Morocco	24
Hall's Large Library Atlas	9
Hughes's Australian Colonies	24
Jesse's Russia and the War	10
Johnston's General Gazetteer	11
M'Culloch's Geographical Dictionary	14
" Russia and Turkey	24
Milner's Baltic Sea	15
Murray's Encyclo. of Geography	17
Sharp's British Gazetteer	19
Wheeler's Geography of Herodotus	24

Juvenile Books.

Amy Herbert	19
Corner's Children's Sunday Book	6
Earl's Daughter (The)	19
Experience of Life	20
Gertrude	19
Howitt's Boy's Country Book	10
" (Mary) Children's Year	10
Katharine Ashton	20
Lady Urs and her Quendam	11
Landon Parsonage	19
Mrs. Marcet's Conversations	15
Margaret Percival	18
Pycroft's English Reading	20

Medicine and Surgery.

Bull's Hints to Mothers	4
" Management of Children	4
Copland's Dictionary of Medicine	6
Cust's Invalid's Own Book	6
Holland's Mental Physiology	9
Latham On Diseases of the Heart	11
Little On Treatment of Deformities	11
Moore On Health, Disease, & Remedy	16
Pereira On Food and Diet	17
Psychological Inquiries	18
Reece's Medical Guide	18

Miscellaneous and General Literature.

Atkinson's Sheriff-Law	3
Austin's Sketches of German Life	3
Carlisle's Lectures and Addresses	24

CLASSIFIED INDEX.

	Pages.
Chalchabau's Modern Speculative Philosophy	6
Defence of <i>Eclipses of Faith</i>	7
Eclipse of Faith	7
Greg's Essays on Political and Social Science	8
Haydn's Book of Dignities	8
Hole's Essay on Mechanics' Institutions	9
Holland's Mental Physiology	9
Hooker's Kew Guide	9
Howitt's Rural Life of England	9
" Visits to Remarkable Places	9
Jameson's Commonplace Book	10
Jeffrey's (Lord) Contributions	10
Last of the Old Squires	17
Loudon's Lady's Companion	14
Macaulay's Crit. and Hist. Essays	14
" Speeches	14
Mackintosh's Miscellaneous Works	14
Memoirs of Maitre-d'Armes	14
Maitland's Church in the Catacombs	14
Pascal's Works, by Pearce	17
Pycroft's English Reading	18
Rich's Comp. to Latin Dictionary	18
Riddle's Latin Dictionaries	18
Rownland's Dictionary	19
Seward's Narrative of his Shipwreck	19
Sir Roger de Coverley	20
Smith's (Rev. Sydney) Works	21
Southey's Common-place Books	21
" The Doctor &c.	21
Souvestre's Attic Philosopher	24
" Confessions of a Working Man	24
Stephen's Essays	24
Stow's Training System	21
Thomson's Laws of Thought	21
Townsend's State Trials	22
Willich's Popular Tables	24
Yonge's English-Greek Lexicon	24
" Latin Grammar	24
Zumpt's Latin Grammar	24

Natural History in general.

Catlow's Popular Conchology	6
Ephraim and Young on the Salmon	7
Gosse's Nat. Hist. of Jamaica	8
Kemp's Natural Hist. of Creation	24
Kirby and Spence's Entomology	11
Lee's Elements of Natural History	11
Maudslayi's Natural History	15
Turton's Shells of the British Islands	22
Waterson's Essays on Natural Hist.	22
Youatt's The Dog	24
" The Horse	24

1-Volume Encyclopædias and Dictionaries.

Blaine's Rural Sports	4
Brande's Science, Literature, & Art	4
Copland's Dictionary of Medicine	6
Cressy's Civil Engineering	6
Gwill's Architecture	8
Johnson's Geographical Dictionary	11
Loudon's Agriculture	13
" Rural Architecture	13
" Gardening	13
" Plants	18
" Trees and Shrubs	13
McCulloch's Geographical Dictionary	14
" Dictionary of Commerce	14
Murray's Encyclo. of Geography	17
Sharp's British Gazetteer	17
Ure's Dictionary of Arts, &c.	22
Webster's Domestic Economy	22

Religious & Moral Works.

Amy Herbert	19
Atkinson on the Church	3
Bloomfield's Greek Testament	4
" Annotations on do.	4
Calvert's Wife's Manual	6
Conybeare and Howson's St. Paul Corner's Sunday Book	6
Dale's Domestic Liturgy	7
Defence of <i>Eclipses of Faith</i>	7
Discipline	7
Earl's Daughter (The)	19
Eclipse of Faith	7
Englishman's Heb. & Chald. Concordance	7
Experience of Life (The)	20
Gertrude	19
Harrison's Light of the Forge	9
Hook's Lectures on Passion Week	9
Horne's Introduction to Scriptures	9
" Abridgment of ditto	9
Hubert on Job	10
Jameson's Sacred Legends	10
" Monastic Legends	10
" Legends of the Madonna	10

	Pages.
Jeremy Taylor's Works	10
Katharine Ashton	20
Kippis's Hymns	11
König's Life of Luther	9
Lady Ana and her Queendom	11
Lanston Parsonage	19
Letters to My Unknown Friends	11
" on Happiness	11
Litton's Church of Christ	13
Maitland's Church in the Catacombs	14
Margaret Perival	29
Marmion's Church History	16
Milton's Church of Christ	16
Montgomery's Original Hymns	16
Moore on the Use of the Body	16
" " Soul and Body	16
" " Man and his Motives	16
Mormonism	24
Neale's Closing Scene	17
" Resting Places of the Just	17
" " Riches that Bring no Sorrow	17
" " Risen from the Banks	17
Newman's (J. H.) Discourses	17
Ranke's Ferdinand & Maximilian	24
Readings for Lent	20
" Confirmation	20
Robinson's Lexicon to the Greek Testament	18
Saints our Example	19
Self-Denial	19
Sermon on the Mount	19
Sermon on the Mount Illuminated	19
Sinclair's Journal of Life	20
Smith's (Sydney) Moral Philosophy	20
" (G.) Sacred Annals	20
Southey's Life of Wesley	20
Stephen's Ecclesiastical Biography	21
Taylor's Loyola	21
" Wesley	21
Theologia Germanica	21
Thumb Bible (The)	22
Turner's Sacred History	22

Poetry and the Drama.

Arnold's Poems	3
Aikin's (Dr.) British Poets	3
Baillie's (Joanna) Poetical Works	3
Barley's Iliad of Homer	3
Bede's Ballads from Herodotus	4
Calvert's Wife's Manual	5
Flowers and their kindred Thoughts	17
Goldsmith's Poems, illustrated	8
Kent's Altheia	11
Kippis's Hymns	11
L. E. L.'s Poetical Works	11
Linwood's Anthologia Oxoniensis	11
Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome	14
Montgomery's Poetical Works	16
" Original Hymns	16
Moore's Poetical Works	16
Lalla Rookh	16
" Irish Melodies	16
" Songs and Ballads	16
Shakspere, by Bowdler	20
" Sentiments & Similes	10
Southey's Poetical Works	21
" British Poets	21
Thomson's Seasons, illustrated	22
Thornton's Kohrab	22
Watts's Lyrics of the Heart	22

Political Economy and Statistics.

Banfield's Statistical Companion	4
Caird's Letters on Agriculture	5
Francis on Life Assurance	7
Greg's Essays on Political and Social Science	8
Laing's Notes of a Traveller	11 & 24
McCulloch's Geog. Statist. & Dict.	14
" Dictionary of Commerce	14
" London	24
" Statistics of Gr. Britain	14
Marcel's Political Economy	15
Willich's Popular Tables	24

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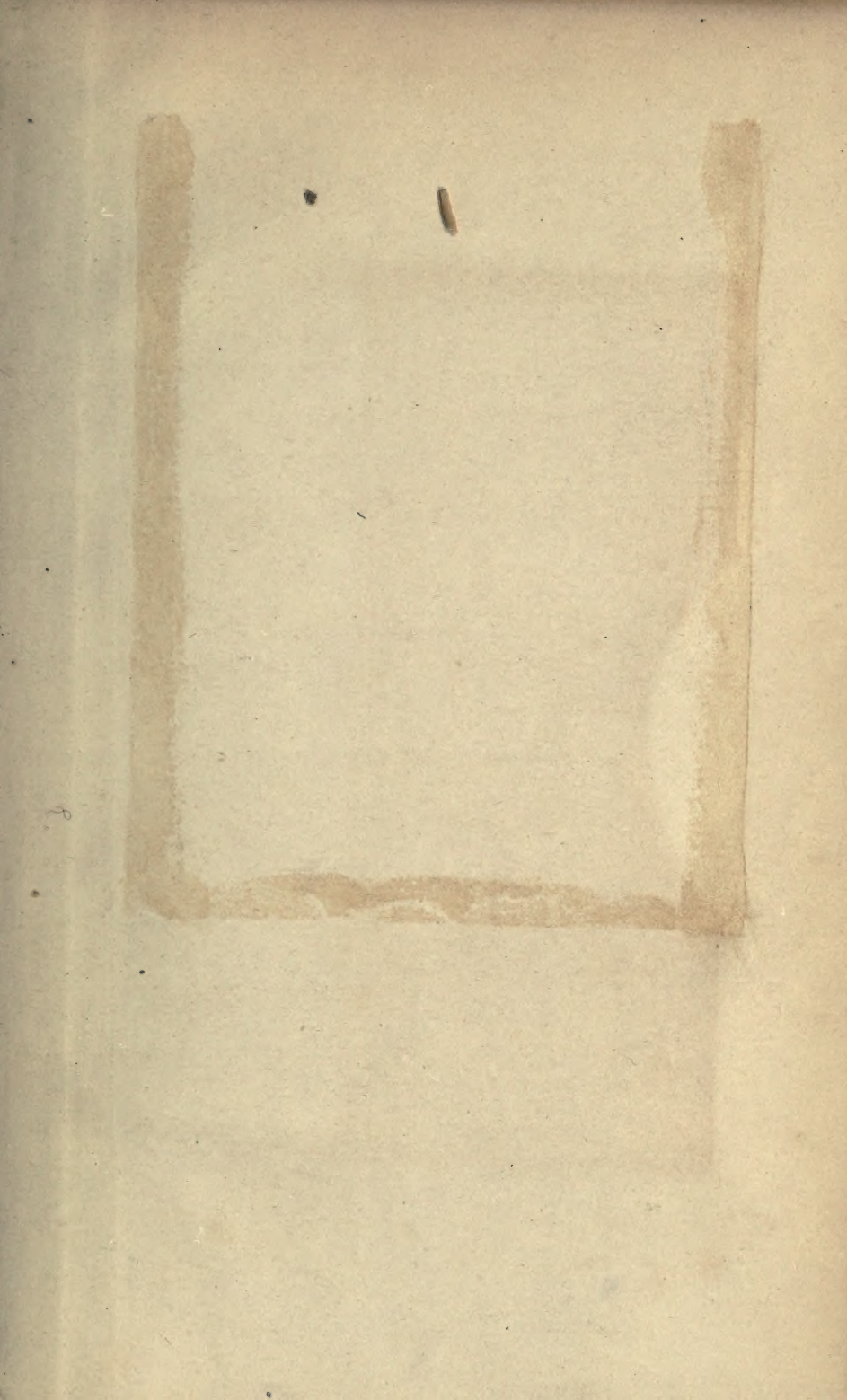
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